

THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



Volume I. OCTOBER 1905 Number 1.

Printed for the Alumni, at Hanover, N. H.

Dartmouth College

Founded in 1769

Admission to the Freshman class is gained either by examination or by certificate. Candidates are allowed to take a preliminary examination one year before their matriculation. In place of examinations, certificates will be received from preparatory schools which hold the certificate privilege. No school will be approved that has not an established regular and thorough course of preparation for College. All schools which desire to be placed on the list of "approved schools" should send to the Dean of the Faculty for a printed form of application, containing the conditions for the approval of a school and the requirements which must be met. No certificate will be accepted from a private tutor or instructor. Correspondence concerning these subjects, and requests for catalogues should be addressed to

CHARLES F. EMMERSON, Dean.

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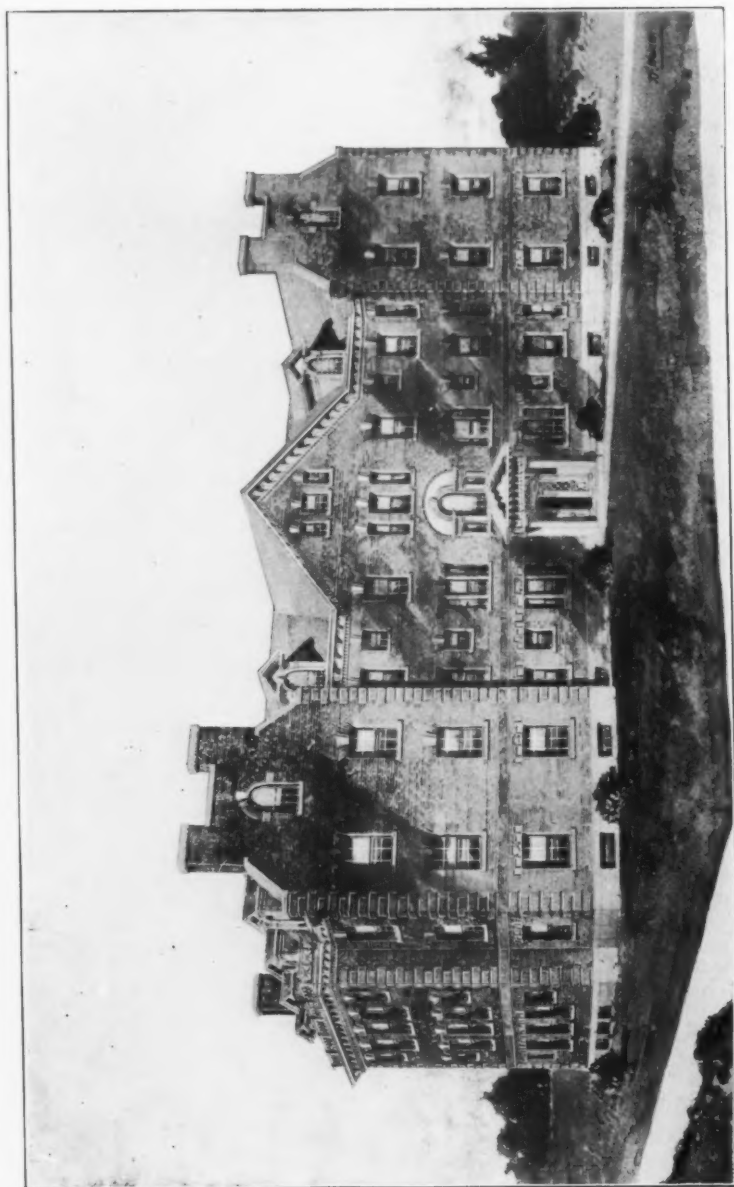
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Full laboratory facilities are offered both in the elementary and practical branches. Quiet surroundings and personal instruction and supervision by the Faculty favor individual work and thorough preparation in the fundamentals by each student.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, Dean.



WHEELER HALL

THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

EDITED BY ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS

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Vol. I

October, 1905

No. 1

At the first annual meeting of the secretaries of the classes and various alumni organizations, held at the College on January 21, 1905, one of the most important subjects which came up for discussion was the establishment of a magazine which should represent the opinion of graduates in reference to College affairs, and also afford the means of setting forth informally, from time to time, the policy of the Administration of the College. The following resolution was adopted at this meeting:

"RESOLVED, that it is the sentiment of this meeting that the time has come when there is a call for an alumni publication, and that an outline of the nature of such publication be submitted to the secretaries of the classes by the Secretary to the President; that a canvass of the classes be taken by the secretaries to see how much support such a publication would receive, the results to be submitted to the Secretary to the President at an early date."

The returns from the canvass called for in this resolution have been so favorable that the general secretary of the meeting has reported to the President that it is entirely practicable to publish a graduates' magazine. After consulting with the President of the Association of Secretaries, Henry W. Stevens, Esq., of the class of '75, it has seemed best to begin at once upon the proposed scheme,

The first number of the magazine is, therefore, sent out under the formal title of "The Dartmouth Bi-Monthly, A Magazine for Graduates of Dartmouth College," under the editorial management of Mr. Ernest M. Hopkins, general secretary of the association of the alumni and class secretaries, in cooperation with the secretaries. Since the meeting of the secretaries, Mr. Hopkins has been appointed, by the Trustees, Secretary to the College. In the proposed editorial management, Mr. Hopkins will be able to represent in his two-fold capacity the views of the alumni and of the Administration of the College.

It may reasonably be expected, judging from the experience of other institutions, that the publication of this magazine will be of great value. The various questions intimately connected with the growth of the College ought to be discussed openly by the alumni, with a view to the better understanding of them, and with a view to the effect of such discussion upon the administration. It is also desirable that the opportunity should be had for the informal presentation of these questions as representing the policy of the Trustees and Faculty. The publication of this magazine is to be considered as an effort to realize in the most intelligent way the unity of the College.

WILLIAM J. TUCKER,
President.

Dartmouth men everywhere are earnest in their desires that the College efficiency shall be at a maximum. College life is difficult to analyze, but it is certain that the institution which has the most perfect cooperation between the two great components of the existence of a college — the alumni and the administration — will afford, other things being equal, the greatest advantages to its constituency. Cooperation means something more than the blind zeal which leads the alumnus to back his college against all comers, simply on general principles. It means something more than pedantry on the part of the instructor; something more than opportunism on the part of the administrative officer. It necessitates knowledge of affairs as they are, by all concerned, and requires thought and effort, that the possibilities of the present may be realized and that the development of the future may be sustained. Many a man through the force of circumstances draws all the inspiration for his enthusiasm for his college from the life of his undergraduate days, and feeds his loyalty wholly upon a sentimental reverence for the past. Many an administration in our colleges, through lack of contact with the alumni body, has failed to achieve desired results. The aim of this magazine is to do what it can in the work of cooperation. Its publication has been called for and encouraged by the secretaries of the classes and the alumni associations and clubs. The plan has the endorsement and the promise of as-

sistance from the administration of the College. The project has been made possible by the assurance of support from loyal graduates. THE BI-MONTHLY will make every effort to do what it can in maintaining the interest of alumni, officers, and friends of Dartmouth in each other and in the College. The more that it succeeds in this the more will it fulfill its mission.

The strength of a college lies so largely in the loyalty of its alumni that it has become one of the more important duties of administration to open, to the widest extent, the lines of communication to and from the graduates. This can best be done through the classes and the alumni bodies. The work of the alumni associations is invaluable, but it can never remove the necessity of class organizations, for it is only through the latter that the whole constituency of the College can be reached. This form of organization has been so loose among Dartmouth alumni, in some cases lapsing altogether and in others having little utility, that it has become imperative that it be strengthened in every possible way.

Early in December, President Tucker sent out a note to the secretaries, stating the wish of the administration to make the fullest use of class and alumni organizations. Mention was made of the desire to inform Dartmouth men everywhere of the policies and the needs of the College, and to open the channels through

which the alumni could bring outside sentiment home to the College. The response was encouraging, and the meeting was most successful. Announcement of the date and plans for the second meeting will be made in the next issue. Attention is called now, however, to the work of the secretaries. They are dependent, after all their own efforts, upon the responses made to their calls, by the alumni whom they represent. They have been given and have accepted the burden of large responsibility. Help should be given them whenever it is possible to give it.

As a matter of interest to the large body of the alumni who have had no report, and as a matter of record, a brief review of the last Commencement, the one hundred and thirty-sixth, is given. The program was:

SATURDAY, JUNE 24

PRIZE SPEAKING

- 8.00 P. M. Speaking in the College Church for the class of 1866 prizes, and Barge gold medal.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25

BACCALAUREATE

- 10.30 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by the President of the College.
 5.00 P. M. Unveiling of Memorial Window, at Rollins Chapel, commemorating the Presidency of the Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.
 8.00 P. M. Address before the Young Men's Christian Association by the Reverend Samuel Colcord Bartlett of Tottori, Japan.

MONDAY, JUNE 26

CLASS DAY

- 2.30 P. M. Class Day Exercises.
 8.00 P. M. Concert by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs.
 10.00 P. M. Promenade Concert in College Yard.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27

ALUMNI DAY

- 9.00 A. M. Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

- 10.30 A. M. Public meeting of the Alumni Association: Address by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D., of the University of California.
 2.00 P. M. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association. Statement by the President of the College to the Alumni on the work and plans of the College.
 5.00 P. M. Reunion of the Greek Letter Fraternities.
 7.45 P. M. Dramatic Club.
 9.30 to 11 P. M. President's Reception in College Hall.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28

COMMENCEMENT

- 9.00 A. M. Prayers in Rollins Chapel.
 9.30 A. M. Procession formed in College Yard for Commencement Exercises in College Church, including the conferring of degrees in course and honorary degrees.
 12.00 M. Lunch in College Hall. Thomas R. Proctor, Esq., '79, Vice-President of the Alumni Association, presided, and alumni and friends of the College spoke.
 9.00 P. M. Commencement Ball.

The Sing-Out and Wet-Down occurred in usual manner on June 16. Additional events have been added to this day in the last few years that make it of greater importance and dignity. Immediately after the Wet-Down, W. E. Chamberlain '05, in behalf of the Senior class, presented to College Hall a marble drinking fountain which was accepted for the College by C. A. Russ '06. The fountain is of delicate, cream-colored Tennessee marble, which harmonizes well with the color scheme of the Hall. It is five and a half feet high, and about three feet wide at the basin. Directly above the basin a lion's head is carved in heavy relief, the work of Sculptor T. J. McAuliffe.

A year ago last June, in the evening of the Sing-Out, the President and Trustees of the College gave a dinner to the Senior class, in College Hall.

Following the custom then instituted, the second annual dinner was given in the evening, after the other exercises. The tables were beautifully decorated by the ladies of the faculty, and the old silver punch-bowl, given by Governor Wentworth to Eleazar Wheelock, was on the head table. The speakers were, President Tucker, A. S. Batchelor, '72, Prof. F. H. Dixon, Melvin O. Adams, Esq., '71, and members of the class.

One of the pleasantest exercises of the week was the unveiling, Sunday afternoon, of the window memorial to President Bartlett. Its design was suggested by the text and some descriptive passages of the baccalaureate sermon of 1889. The text, "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day," set in a narrow ring of deep blue glass surrounds the picture. Starting in a rather somber, central foreground a rugged path runs directly away, in perspective, under conventional elms and cypresses, through the tops of which glimpses of the glowing sunrise shine brilliantly. In the middle distance the path passes around a broad sheet of water which dimly but distinctly reflects the sunrise colors of the sky. Thence the path can be seen, winding far away over the great hills which are spread out in the background, vanishing on their distant outlines into the brilliant morning sky. Over all, in the heavens, are the purple and red cloud effects of an exquisite sunrise. A plain brass tablet on the wall below

marks the purpose of the window. This window was designed in the Tiffany Studios and is presented by the four children of President Bartlett, Edwin J., William A., and Samuel C. Bartlett and Alice Bartlett Stimson. It is placed as a rose window in the south transept of Rollins Chapel.

President Wheeler of the University of California gave the address before the Alumni Association, Tuesday morning. His subject was "The Abundant Life." He said in part:

"Abundance of goods cannot assure either to a people or to an individual that quality of existence which we are justified in associating with the notion of richness, fulness, abundance of life. A man lives abundantly according as he opens his life to the opportunities of the world he lives in, opens it both to receive and to give, both to be and to do; according as he makes his personality, being what it is, count for the most possible, time, place, and environment being what they are.

"Nothing should be permitted within the College to prevent the frank association of men of all grades, conditions, and antecedents. From this point of view the dormitory is better than the chapter house. The danger of the latter is the insidious encouragement of a snobbish exclusiveness—a thing utterly hostile to the spirit and intent of the American college."

Concerning athletics, he said: "It is at present bending with dangerous rapidity toward the conferment of its physical, if not its spiritual blessings, upon a few chosen specialists."

"Life is nourished of life, and it will remain in the future as it has been in the past that the simpler, larger life and the culture of the

sounder health will proceed by use of the products of life. The greatest education is the giving of life, and the greatest teacher was one who came that ye might have life and have it more abundantly."

Certain changes were made in the graduating exercises of Wednesday morning, to add to their effectiveness. The candidates for degrees in course were presented by the Dean, and after the conferring of the degrees, the diplomas were presented by a committee of the Faculty,—Professors Burton, Dixon, Hull, and Horne. The Commencement addresses were spoken by the six men ranking highest among the candidates for the Bachelor's degree. The speakers and subjects were:

- 1 Salutatory, with Address: The Present Day Estimate of Cervantes
WINFIELD SUPPLY BARNEY,
Washington, N. H.
- 2 Teleology and Mechanism
JOHN HINSDALE NEELY, Evanston, Ill.
- 3 Two Devils
EDMUND EZRA DAY, Worcester, Mass.
- 4 The Place of John Knox in History
PERCY CHANDLER LADD, Greenfield, Mass.
- 5 The Essence of Israelitish Prophecy
ROBERT CRAWFORD FALCONER,
Hamilton, Ohio
- 6 Valedictory, with Address: The Laboratory
vs. Nature
CHESTER NEWELL MOORE, Worcester, Mass.

For the presentation of honorary degrees, a special committee was appointed—Professors J. K. Lord, Richardson, and Bartlett—who presented the recipients in turn to the President. The names of those who received the degrees, with the words of President Tucker in conferring them, are herewith given.

JOHN McLANE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

It is the custom of the Trustees of Dartmouth College to invite the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, who is by virtue of his office a member of the Board, to a more intimate and permanent relation to the College. In recognition of this honored custom, and yet more in recognition of those qualities of integrity, judgment, and efficiency which made you so worthy of your public position, I confer upon your Excellency—John McLane, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

ROBERT NELSON CHAMBERLIN

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

I confer upon your Honor, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, adequate in your knowledge of the law, clear in your application of it, and sure in your decisions, I confer upon you, Robert Nelson Chamberlin, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

GEORGE KUHN CLARK

OF THE SUFFOLK BAR

I confer upon you, George Kuhn Clark, lawyer, historical scholar, and writer, the honorary degree of Master of Arts, welcoming you to a place among the many members of your family in their, and our, academic fellowship.

EDWIN WHITNEY BISHOP

PASTOR OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCORD, N. H.

Edwin Whitney Bishop, graduate of Williams and of Hartford Theological Seminary, Fellow at the University of Berlin, whose scholarship enhances your power in the pulpit, and whose judgment, courage, and authority give you the place of leadership in the church, I confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

CHARLES ALLEN DINSMORE

PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH, WATERBURY, CONN.

Charles Allen Dinsmore, 1884, pastor, preacher, author, worthy of special recognition for those studies beyond the range of your immediate work which have given us so clear and just an interpretation of Dante, I confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

CHARLES LOOMIS DANA

PHYSICIAN IN NEW YORK CITY

Charles Loomis Dana, 1872, physician, authority in the most intricate problems of your profession, keen and sure of insight, fearless in research, quick in sympathy, benefactor of your kind, I confer upon you in acknowledgment of your services the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

SETH CHASE GORDON

PHYSICIAN IN PORTLAND, MAINE

I confer upon you, Seth Chase Gordon, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of your brilliant record as surgeon in the United States Army through the Civil War, of your long and honored career as medical instructor, and of the fifty years of practice in your profession.

CHARLES RANSOM MILLER

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Upon you, Charles Ransom Miller, 1872, editor and publicist, wise interpreter of current events, exponent of the ethics of political and social life, influential for public honesty and the public order, I confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

In repeating, President Wheeler, the degree through which your high academic services both in scholarship and administration have already been recognized, as well as your still more public services, we do not presume to increase your honor. We do propose to restore to you the rights of your inheritance. You are a descendant of the Founder of this College. Born a Dartmouth man, you in some way, which you have not explained to our satisfaction, escaped the fold. I now bring you back, and recover you to your ancestral rights, by conferring upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, the only degree befitting your condition, which, however, I confer in the terms of the degree of graduation, granting to you that is, all the privileges, immunities, and honors, which may pertain to a Dartmouth degree.

CHARLES ANDREW WILLARD

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Conferred *in absentia*)

I further announce the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred *in absentia* upon Charles Andrew Willard, 1874, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, whose services in that capacity are an honor to the College and to the Nation.

Announcement was made at the Alumni Dinner of the gift of \$50,000 by Stephen Moody Crosby, of the class of 1849, toward the building of Webster Hall. Mr. Crosby signified his intention some time ago of helping in a substantial way in the erection of Webster Hall, through a bequest. Believing, however, that the money

would be more effective if given at this time, he proposed to the Trustees to place the money in their hands for immediate use, subject to an annuity to himself during his life.

The Trustees accepted the proposition of Mr. Crosby and adopted resolutions expressing their gratitude for his generous gift, and the timeliness of its bestowal.

Mr. Crosby is a member of a family which has been closely identified with Dartmouth College. His father, Nathan Crosby, 1820, was a well known judge in Lowell. His uncle, Alpheus Crosby, 1827, was professor of Latin and Greek at Dartmouth for many years, and was editor of many well known text books in Greek. Another uncle, Dr. Dixie Crosby, graduate of the Medical School in 1824, was for a long time professor of Surgery and practically the head of the School. Still another uncle, Thomas R. Crosby, 1841, was for several years instructor in Natural History in the College.

Mr. Crosby, after graduating from Dartmouth went into the practice of law; later he became a manufacturer at Haydenville, Mass. He served through the Civil War and was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel for services as paymaster. More recently he has been in the banking business and was president of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company.

The College began its one hundred and thirty-sixth year, September twenty-first. In accordance with the cus-

tom of the last few years, the President addressed the students immediately after the chapel exercise of the first morning. Announcement was also made in regard to registration, of the changes in the faculty, and of appointments to other positions.

The number of students in residence this year is divided as follows:

Graduate Students	20
Seniors	169
Juniors	192
Sophomores	243
Freshmen	303

Total in Academic Department 927

The distribution by states of the Freshman class is:

Massachusetts	152	Dist. of Columbia	2
New Hampshire	76	New Jersey	1
New York	18	Michigan	1
Illinois	17	Nebraska	1
Vermont	13	Indiana	1
Maine	10	Minnesota	1
Ohio	4	South Dakota	1
Pennsylvania	3	Tennessee	1
Colorado	3	California	1
Missouri	3	Texas	1
Rhode Island	2		

The enrollment in the Medical School is 59, in the Thayer School 28, and in the Tuck School 23. Of these, 59 have not been counted in any way in the registration of the academic department. The total enrollment, therefore, of the College and Associated Schools is 986.

The Academic Faculty will consist, the present year, of sixty members, of which number those who are Professors, Assistant Professors, or Instructors under appointment for a full term of service, constitute the voting faculty. Professors Hull and Langley will be absent upon their sabbatical years. Professor Emery returns, as does

also Mr. Stewart (German), Mr. L. B. Richardson (Chemistry), and Mr. Keyes, who after two years study abroad introduces courses in Modern Art.

The following appointments to Instructorships were made at the Commencement meeting of the Trustees: In English, Mr. Ernest B. Watson, of the class of 1902, the first recipient of the Barge Prize Medal for Oratory, for the past three years Instructor in Robert College, Constantinople.

In History, Mr. William K. Boyd, Trinity College, North Carolina, and Columbia University, in place of Dr. Shipman, resigned to accept a Preceptorship at Princeton.

In French, Mr. Elmer E. Greenwood, Harvard, as substitute for Professor Langley during his absence.

Mr. Warren M. Persons, of the University of Wisconsin, has been secured for the position in Banking and Exchange, in place of Professor Young, who returns to Wisconsin.

Mr. William R. Gray, of the class of 1904, has been appointed Instructor in Accounting and Auditing.

Assistant Professor Holden has been so far relieved of his work in Mathematics in the College that he will assist Professor Fletcher in place of Professor Mann, who resigned to accept a government position in the Irrigation Service.

Dr. George S. Graham, of the class of 1905, will act, during the second semester, as assistant to Dr. Kingsford, the Dartmouth Bacteriologist.

Mr. John W. Bowler, who has served as Physical Director during his course of study in the Medical School, now becomes permanently identified with the College through his election as Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture.

The office of Secretary of the College has been created, the Secretary to have charge of the general correspondence, of official announcements and publications, with the exception of the catalogue, which remains in the Dean's Office, and of the formal social functions of the College. Mr. Ernest M. Hopkins was elected Secretary.

Mr. Robert M. Davis, of the class of 1903, returns as Secretary of the Dartmouth Christian Association. Mr. Davis will also do partial work as an Instructor in the English Department.

The Commons will be in charge the present year of Mr. Arthur P. Fairfield, of the class of 1900; and Mr. Lillard, of the last class, will be Secretary of the College Club.

The vacancy among the alumni members of the Board of Trustees, caused by the resignation of Major E. D. Redington, of Chicago, after two terms of service, has been filled by the nomination of the alumni and election by the Board of Mr. Henry H. Hilton, of Chicago, of the class of 1890. Mr. Hilton is a member of the publishing firm of Ginn and Company. He has always been an active and efficient worker for the College. As a member of the Central Com-

mittee for the New Buildings Fund he was given the large task of covering the field in the West, and he has been remarkably successful in the results he has achieved.

The retirement of Dr. Fairbanks, after thirty-five years of service, and the death of Dr. Davis, caused two vacancies among the life members of the Board. These have been filled by the election of Professor Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, of the class of 1870, and the election of the Honorable Samuel L. Powers, of Boston, of the class of 1874.

Dr. Brown is one of the foremost representatives of scholarship, as distinct from professional activity, among the alumni. Taking the first rank in his class in College he showed the same scholarly gifts in his theological course and won the fellowship that gave him two years of foreign study. Since his return he has been connected with the faculty of Union Theological Seminary in one position and another, and now is Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages. His scholarship has been fruitful in publications in the Department of Assyriology, and of various works having to do with the religious movements of the time, and especially in the revision of Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon of the Old Testament, in connection with other scholars in this country and in England. He is a preacher of extraordinary richness of thought and power of expression. His prominence as a preacher and a

scholar has been recognized in this country and abroad, as indicated by the degrees which have been conferred upon him. He has received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton, of D.D. from Dartmouth, Yale, and the University of Glasgow, Scotland, of LL.D. from Dartmouth, and of D. Litt. from Oxford, England.

Mr. Powers is well known to the alumni through his loyalty to the College, as well as through his achievements in public life. He was nominated almost unanimously for Congress in 1900, and represented the Eleventh Massachusetts District in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the Twelfth Massachusetts District in the Fifty-eighth Congress, there having been a re-districting while he was serving in Congress which made a change in the district which he represented. He retired voluntarily from Congress, against the earnest protest of his district, on March 4, 1905, to devote himself exclusively to the practise of law. While in the National House he served upon the Committees on Judiciary, District of Columbia, and Elections. He was one of the sub-committee of five appointed from the Judiciary Committee to frame the bill for the regulation of Trusts, in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and he was one of the managers appointed by the speaker to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne before the Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress,

The Standing Committees of the Trustees have been appointed as follows for the current year :

Finance—Messrs. Kimball, Chase, Mathewson, Streeter, Adams.

Instruction and Equipment—Messrs. Richardson, Eastman, Brown, Mathewson, Hilton.

Buildings and Improvements—Messrs. Streeter, Kimball, Adams, Mathewson, Powers.

Degrees—Messrs. Mathewson, Eastman, Brown.

Relation of College to State—Messrs. Streeter, Kimball, Richardson.

Relation of College to Alumni—Messrs. Adams, Mathewson, Hilton.

Legal Matters—Messrs. Chase, Streeter, Powers.

The President of the College is a member ex-officio of the Committee on Finance, on Instruction and Equipment, on Buildings and Improvements, and on Degrees.

Wheeler Hall, the new dormitory, stands upon the lot formerly occupied by Professor Emerson, just north of the Chapel. The illustration in this magazine is accurate in its description of the exterior of the Hall, but as it is a reproduction of the architect's water-color it does not show the trees, which soften the effect and assist in making this dormitory one of the most effective buildings in Hanover. The building is 132 ft. long, 58 ft. wide, and three stories and a half high, with the long dimension running approximately east and west. It faces the south. It is built of brick, laid in Flemish bond, with black headers laid at random. The base course and sills are of granite, and the lintels are of limestone. The cornice is of wood of old colonial de-

sign. The roof is shingled. There are sixty-three rooms in the building, sixteen on the first floor, seventeen on each of the next two, and thirteen on the fourth. On each of the first three floors there are four double rooms, with separate bedrooms, with fireplaces and private toilets; four alcove rooms with fireplaces, for two men each; two large alcove rooms with private toilets, for two men each; two single rooms with alcoves and private toilets; four or five single rooms with small alcoves. The fourth floor has eight single rooms; four large double corner rooms, with alcoves; and one large double room with alcoves and private toilet. The first three floors have two toilet rooms each besides the private toilets. There are four shower baths on each of these floors also. The fourth floor has one toilet room, with two showers. The basement is large, well lighted and dry, and is used for storage. The dormitory has been named Wheeler Hall, in honor of Mr. John Brooks Wheeler, during his life a citizen of the neighboring town of Orford, who at the time of greatest discouragement, almost of despair, in connection with the lawsuit which opened the Dartmouth College case, sent one thousand dollars to the Trustees of the College, for the prosecution of their claims. Except for this timely aid it might have been impossible to carry on the suit. After this long interval of time the College has been able to recognize Mr. Wheeler's honorable and generous deed, and to permanently identify his

name with that of the College to which he gave such seasonable assistance.

During the summer the Chemical Laboratory on the first floor of Culver Hall, in which there had been little change since the erection of the building in 1871, has been completely reconstructed and re-equipped in accordance with plans prepared by the Department of Chemistry. The changes were made possible by the kindness of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, of New York, a friend of Judge William N. Cohen, 1879. The north wall of the lecture room has been moved forward a few feet, the gallery has been removed, the seats have been turned to face the west and raised so that the entrance is on the mezzanine floor, by the door that formerly led into the gallery. Below the raised seats, on the side towards the main hallway, are a spectroscopy room, a dark room, and a lavatory. The northwest corner of the floor is occupied by a storeroom 25 ft. by 40 ft., for which space was made by cutting out three small rooms on the main floor and three on the mezzanine floor which were of no particular service. Exhibits can conveniently be taken to the lecture room by a door not far from the lecture table. An elevator runs from the basement through the storeroom to the laboratories on the second floor. This room connects also with a reagent and supply room which was obtained by cutting off the main hall just back of the first flight of stairs. Back of the reagent room is the office

of the instructors, the only room on the floor with unaltered walls. The office and the reagent room open into the spacious laboratory, 40 ft. by 60 ft., made by cutting out all the partitions on the east side of the building. The whole construction of this room is modern, pleasing and serviceable. Six large hoods around the wall give promise of improved ventilation. Eighty-four tables with double lockers make it possible to assign places to one hundred and sixty-eight students. The table tops are of oak, paraffined; the reagent shelves are topped with glass plates; the tables are provided with gas and water cocks, suction pumps, reducing valves and locks, all of brass. The building is heated by steam and a telephone system is installed.

The BI-MONTHLY publishes in this issue an article descriptive of the work of the Medical Director of the College. This is a distinctive work, and one in the progress of which the College is justly proud. The results speak for themselves. The appointment of Mr. John W. Bowler, who has served as Physical Director during his course of study in the Medical School, as Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture, fittingly supplements the remarkable work of Dr. Kingsford, and insures to Dartmouth students the opportunities for developing their bodies, as well as their minds, under the guidance of an authority. The emphasis is not upon athletic achievement, but upon healthful development. The

man with no athletic ability is given every opportunity for physical development. The man with athletic aspirations or ability is examined before he is allowed to try for a team, to say nothing of being allowed to participate in a contest, and is watched constantly while training. No man is allowed in any practice or contest unless he is physically fit to stand the strain. The importance of this policy of precaution cannot be overestimated. The putting of this authority into the hands of Professor Bowler by the College will occasion widespread satisfaction among the alumni, as it already has among those upon the ground. The College recognizes the force of *mens sana in corpore sano*, and to this end is not only making every possible effort to prevent sickness, but is more-over intent on improving health.

The opening of a new dormitory of the attractiveness and utility of Wheeler Hall, followed almost immediately by the vote of the Trustees to proceed with the building of another hall, emphasizes Dartmouth's determination to hold to the advantages of being a dormitory college. This is a decision the importance of which, perhaps, is not at once apparent to those who have not given the question consideration, but it probably is the best assurance that could be given of the permanency of the Dartmouth spirit. President Wheeler, of the University of California, summarized the advantages of the dormitory system, rightly administered, in his commencement

address,—“Nothing should be permitted within the College to prevent the frank association of men of all grades, conditions, and antecedents.” Fraternity houses are good, but the undergraduates are in agreement with the Administration that these houses should only provide for a small minority of the fraternities’ members, and that no house should ever contain a dining-room. This belief has been embodied in a regulation of the Trustees, and so is guaranteed to the future. The fraternities remain, important to many and vital to some, but they remain as incidental to the College rather than organizations to which the College is simply accessory. The leaders in this putting on record of present sentiment have been fraternity men, anxious for the College and for their fraternities that the advantages of fraternity life should be retained, but that possible abuses should be restricted. But the uninformed man may ask in regard to private dormitories, for it is known that capital is ready for investment this way, once the door is opened. The answer again is that the College wishes to hold its command of the situation. No college probably interferes less with the men in its dormitories than does Dartmouth, but it is essential that control should exist. It is not desirable, for instance, that any one class in the College should entirely localize itself; it is undesirable that any one set, rich or poor, sporting or studious, should make headquarters in one building; and it is

essential that in matters of sanitation or public safety, the College should have authority. The belief of the Administration is strong that it is much simpler to retain rights in its own buildings than to acquire or guard them in properties of foreign control. The policy is to keep pace with the growth of the College; to provide rooms of different grades of rental in the same buildings rather than to offer the opportunity for the segregation of wealth or lack of wealth in separate buildings; and to interfere as little as may be with life in the dormitories so long as the men live as gentlemen. Sixty per cent of the undergraduates are now in dormitories, more than six hundred men, and this proportion is to be raised. Dartmouth is exceedingly fortunate in not having let the advantages of being a dormitory college slip and in the determination of the Trustees to hold these advantages for the future.

President Tucker received the following cable message, Thursday evening, October 26, recalling in a happy way the laying of the cornerstone of Dartmouth Hall and the visit of the Earl of Dartmouth just a year before:

“PRESIDENT TUCKER

“Dartmouth College

“Anniversary congratulations

“Dartmouth”

The alumni columns of this issue have been given to the Associations and Clubs. The December number will give the personals sent in by the class secretaries, and items concerning the classes. Keep your secretary informed!

THE PART WHICH OUR COLLEGES MUST HENCEFORTH BE EXPECTED TO TAKE IN THE TRAINING OF THE GENTLEMAN

PRESIDENT TUCKER'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

THE College is now open, Gentlemen, for the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of its work. On behalf of the Trustees, and Faculty, and on behalf of our wide fellowship of graduates, I welcome you, whether you are entering College, or returning to it. Every year of college life has its own charm and distinction. It is a great step from the environment of the School to that of the College, and every step which one takes in advance gives satisfaction and strength, provided one rightly measures the pace of the College.

I wish to speak to you, with as much brevity as the subject will allow, upon a somewhat unusual academic theme, namely, The Part which our Colleges must henceforth be expected to take in the Training of the Gentleman.

The presentation of this subject does not imply that our colleges have not heretofore trained gentlemen. That has been one of their assumed functions. Neither does it imply that men do not enter college as gentlemen. In the reported act of courtesy on the part of the son of the President, it was generally claimed that the act was typical of the average American boy. It was put to the credit of the President's son that the common healthy instinct had not been perverted by his position.

I introduce this subject because of certain conditions which are beginning to manifest themselves within our colleges; which are making the training, or if you please, the practice of a gentleman, more difficult. Men who enter the colleges are seen to be of three types, when measured by their ruling ambitions or tastes. We still have men possessed of the high passion for scholarship, whether that passion be expressed in the older delights of culture, or in the newer joy of research. I should not like to believe that the mind of our American youth had ceased to respond at the very first chance, or continuously, to the great subject-matter of scholarship—the experiences and the aspirations of men as recorded in the literatures of the world, or their reasonings as stimulated by scientific discovery. My faith in the survival of the passion of scholarship in the midst of the intellectual temptations of modern life is sustained by facts. The scholar still lives in our colleges. He is here, he is everywhere, though his tribe is small.

Of course the prevailing type of mind in the colleges is set towards affairs. It is well that it is so. If the exclusive, or chief product of the colleges was the scholar, we should soon cease to have scholarship. We should have in its place pedantry. It

is the intellectual competition from the world of affairs which keeps the modern scholar alive. The proportion of the scholar to the pedant was never so high as it is to-day.

A third type of the college man, seen in increasing numbers, represents in one form or another the social aspects of college life. The large increase of this class is due to two causes: first, to the long prosperity of the country which not only enables many more families to send their sons to college, but also awakens in them corresponding social ambitions; and second, to the greatly increased attractiveness of college life itself. The college man of this type is not necessarily aimless, but he is not usually possessed of the tastes of the scholar, nor of the ambitions of the man of affairs. What he wants is college life, not college work. Now the organization of a part of college life around the idea of leisure rather than of work may seem to be helpful in the training of the gentleman. And so it is. The danger comes in, as I shall show you, when the right proportion in the allotment of time is violated, or when without any reference to time the whole interest in a man's thought and desire goes one way.

One condition then, which is comparatively new to American colleges, greatly affecting their office in the training of a gentleman, is the organization of leisure to the degree of very marked encroachment upon work. The other condition, also comparatively new, and affecting still more the work of training the gentleman, is the exposure of college life so completely to the methods and standards of the outer world set toward commercial success, a condition which needs no explanation until I come to apply it to our situation.

Let me now tell you with the utmost definiteness and frankness what I think that we must do to fulfill our part in the training of gentlemen. There are certain essentials in the making of a gentleman which underlie all the social conventionalities and give the reason for their existence. We must bear in mind that we have to do with men who are to declare the habit of their lives chiefly through their relation to the traditions and customs and social estimates of their own country. A gentleman is of course a gentleman the world around, but as Phillips Brooks once said, the cry of one nation to another is "show us your man."

The first essential which must be insisted upon by the colleges in the training of the gentleman is efficiency, not because it is the finest thing, but because it is fundamental. The social order with which you will have to do and according to which you will be estimated, is organized around work rather than around leisure. This distinction, however, may be more apparent than real. The social order in many of the older countries which is marked by the absence of those compelling callings, which we call work, has its own duties and responsibilities which allow very little of actual leisure. The boy of rank is born into a well ordered life. The routine of the household, so far as it affects him, is exacting. And when he reaches the earliest approaches to maturity he is set at tasks, or placed in positions, which test him. An American family of fortune is more apt to produce untrained, if not uneducated, and irresponsible sons, than is an English family of rank. I take the liberty of reading an extract from a recent letter from Lord Dartmouth, which gives without the slightest intention a

glimpse into the responsible activities of a well trained English family. "It may be of interest to you to know," he says, writing under date of August 21, "that my youngest son is now a Middy on H. M. S. King Edward VII, which helped to entertain the French Fleet at Brest; that my second son is on the point of starting for Central Africa, under the auspices of the British Museum, on a tour of collection and exploration; and that the oldest is the accepted candidate on the tariff reform platform, at the next general election for West Bromwich. He has made an excellent start, though it is very doubtful if he will be returned. The opposition in the constituency claim to be absolutely certain that he won't, but at any rate he will put up a good fight."

This is the record of three sons of an English House in their present training for some form of public service. The oldest not much beyond his majority. That there are idlers and profligates among young men of rank is well understood, but they are very costly. The great Houses cannot long sustain themselves except through virile and well-trained sons.

The whole trend of the better American life is against inefficiency. The shirk can never be rated amongst us as a gentleman. The colleges therefore of this country are expected to see to it that the men whom they turn out year by year satisfy the national demand, the social as well as the business demand, for efficiency. The chief way of meeting this demand must be through the spirit which obtains in our colleges, in which all who are concerned must have a part. The administration of a college must be in itself efficient, the teaching must be stimulating as well as accurate, and the public sentiment of

the college must be intolerant of the shirk. But the spirit of the college must be measured by its standards, and these in turn must be maintained in part by its rules. Rules are for those who are relatively indifferent to the spirit of a college—probably at any given time not more than one-fourth of its membership, but a very controlling part, if not held to the college standards.

In the enrollment for the present year it will appear that six men in the last Junior class fail to make Senior standing; that twenty men in the last Sophomore class fail to make Junior standing; and that twenty-one men in the last Freshman class fail to make Sophomore standing—fifty men in all who cannot be advanced to their natural place. There are in some cases entirely sufficient and honorable reasons why men who are due to enter a succeeding class should not enter it, but the above result shows a disregard of one element of efficiency, namely, the doing of one's work in time. To arrest this tendency, a new rule will go into operation the present year to this effect:

"The number of hours upon which the standing of a student for any semester shall be computed shall not be less than the minimum number of hours required for that semester."

Any student, that is, who sees fit to absent himself from a course which he thinks that he cannot make without too much effort will have his failure in that course charged to his account in his general average at the end of the semester. It will be seen that it is much better for one to have a partial failure, say of thirty or forty, reckoned into his average, than a total failure at zero, a rating which will affect particularly those who are on

scholarships, or those whose general standing is insecure. I will also state that it is very doubtful if the Summer School will be open hereafter to deficients, at least to those whose deficiencies are due to absences from recitations.

These announcements are made in the interest of those who endanger their own efficiency, and the efficiency of the College, through their postponement of work. The order of the modern world in which you will soon take your places does not recognize the gentleman of leisure, if by that term is meant the man who shirks a present and common duty to gratify a present and personal mood. For a man to ask other men to wait upon his moods is more than a gentleman ought to ask. Respect for time is a necessary element in the training of the modern gentleman, because that involves in so large degree the element of consideration for others.

But efficiency does not make a gentleman. There are a great many efficient men who are very far from being gentlemen. Judged by this test there is no distinction between honorable and questionable successes. What may the efficient man lack among the essentials of a gentleman? He may lack honor. He has force, it may be in abundance. His power may be without quality. How shall we define honor. Let us turn to that master of the higher ethics—Wordsworth.

"Say what is honor? 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense
suffered or done."

Or let us take the statement of those whose art is careful discrimination, who say of honor that "it is the nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with course of life corresponding thereto: a strict conformity to the duty

imposed by conscience, by position, or by privilege."

Honor then as you see is made up largely of personal sensitiveness. Poet and lexicographer are agreed in calling it a sense. It indicates not so much what a man thinks about a thing, as how he feels about it in all his nature. It can be defined only in personal terms. You can fix the standard of honesty—above such a line a man is honest, below it he is dishonest. You cannot draw the line of generosity above which a man acts nobly, below which he is mean. Much less can you fix the standard of honor. It is in the man himself. Hence the training toward honor is a training first toward sensitiveness to what is just, right, and true, and then a training of the will to enforce this finer sense in action.

Let us apply this principle to college life. The *supreme* test of honor is no longer to be found in what is known as the "honor system." For various reasons the stress of temptation does not now fall upon honesty in examinations. The examination system has become really a part of the college curriculum. It has ceased, that is, to be an outside game between professor and student. Competition among scholars no longer leads one man to take unfair advantage of another. And college sentiment is steadily at work upon the individual student toward honesty. The increasing effect from class to class is very perceptible. By the time of graduation there is scarcely a man who would not scorn to cheat in examination. The penalty at this point, which is capital punishment, must remain till every vestige of dishonesty is removed, but there has been a steady and rapid decline in this form of college dishonor.

For the most practical tests of honor we must turn from college work to college sport. The law of temptation, gentlemen, is very simple. Temptation follows the life. Wherever the life centers, there temptation does its strongest work. Now college life is at present more intense, more congested, more subject to the irresponsibilities of excitement, on the field of sport than anywhere else. And this holds true not merely during the progress of a game, but at every point in those organized activities which represent competitive athletics. I do not propose to enumerate the various points in these organized activities at which college honor is liable to suffer, partly because I do not wish to give a disproportionate place to this phase of any subject, but chiefly because I believe that the organization of athletics has tended more and more to the purification of athletics. Through the persistent work of athletic committees, and of many captains and managers, and of many coaches, a great many dishonorable practices and methods have been organized *out* of the system. In fact so much has been accomplished through organization, and through the publicity attending organized methods, that it has now become possible to take the appeal in behalf of college honor in sport distinctly to two parties which have not heretofore been sufficiently in evidence. It has now become possible to appeal as never before to the second thought of the whole student body of a college, including some of the faculty. Heretofore, a college has virtually said to the athlete, "You win the game, we will do the rest." But the intelligent men of a college no longer stake their interest on the fortune of a game. They wait the verdict of the season.

That verdict is the verdict of experts, which takes less and less account of mere victories and more and more account of those athletic values in men and in teams which represent honest training and honest work.

And it has now become possible to take the appeal more directly to the honor of the athlete himself. There is the place where in the last resort it must fall—upon his sense of honor. It is right to demand and to expect the growth of honor in the college athlete. You recall one of the more practical definitions of honor which I quoted—"conformity in conduct to one's position or privilege."

The college athlete has reached an exacting position or privilege, more exacting than he is probably aware of. He has become, in college sentiment and in that outside sentiment which a college controls, the representative college man. He has for the time being displaced the scholar, the debater, and all other traditional representatives. Such a position must be to him his own sufficient reward, else he will forfeit his right to it. The moment that a college athlete asks for other rewards than the high honor of his fellows, that moment he ceases to be worthy of their honor.

The whole argument against the denial of the right of the college athlete to outside earnings because of its assumed discrimination against poor men, has always seemed to me utterly irrelevant. Any man is at liberty to earn money through his athletic abilities. It is an entirely honorable way of earning money. But when a man becomes a college athlete he makes his choice between honor and money as his reward, and if he chooses honor, his own sense of honor ought to hold him to his choice.

I have been speaking of college

life as reaching its greatest intensity in athletics. But side by side with this intensity, there is to be noted a diffusion of college life over many and various interests which exposes it to the ordinary temptations of the outer world. A college does so much business, that the men who carry it on are constantly exposed to what are falsely termed "business methods." They have the opportunity, and are often solicited to make private gain out of the occasions for rendering public service to organizations, classes, or the college. Personal initiative, enterprise, management have their proper rewards in college as elsewhere. There are services which ought to be paid for. It is not improper to seek openly positions which allow these services, provided one is competent to fill them. But in all such cases there should be the strictest regard to accurate and responsible expenditures of money. I urge upon every class the necessity of a careful record of all of its business meetings. Make the class secretaryship the most responsible position in the class, both in college and afterwards. And in all organizations, which represent private enterprise, but which have to do with the college name or the college reputation, see to it that there is a clear rendering of accounts to all parties concerned. I deplore the slightest tendency on the part of college men to utilize public service for private gain. The most despicable word which has crept into current speech is the word "graft." Let it not be so much as named, because of the fact, in the college world. If a man's honor is not quick at this point, his college has everything to fear from him, and nothing to hope for in the future.

The efficient man, if he be posses-

sed of honor, must be essentially a gentleman. Of that there can be no doubt. But I think that the term allows something more. Honor does not quite express that unselfishness of character and of action which we like to ascribe to a gentleman. I should add, therefore, to efficiency and honor, devotion, that outgoing and saving force which is needed to satisfy our conception of a gentleman in the full capacity of his life or in its most generous action. Honor is not a negative force; far from it. But it is largely a restraining force. It keeps one back from injustice, untruth, and wrongdoing toward others. And it may be a quick and mighty incentive to brave and generous action. But honor has never been quite a sufficient power, as we measure the great, saving powers of the world. It gave us the many gains of the age of chivalry, but it did not fight the battles of modern freedom, nor found the modern state or church. It gave us the crusader, but not the missionary. We somehow feel that we must have the man to-day, and surely he ought to be a gentleman, who can teach us how to rule our cities, how to control and guide our corporate wealth, how to rescue society from its hard and selfish weariness. And in so far as we have men of this type in society, in control of corporate power, ruling over cities, at the head of the nation, we feel that we have in them more than efficiency, more than honor. We are conscious of a devotion on their part, inspiring in its unselfishness, which we should not wish to leave out of our ideal of manhood. Our gentleman cannot be an insufficient man, and unselfishness is the great insufficiency.

I have not dwelt, as you have

noticed, in this talk about the part which the college may take in the training of a gentleman, upon forms or conventionalities. Every gentleman respects form. Respect for form can be taught or at least inculcated, but not form itself. One comes to be at ease in society by going into society. Manners come by observation. We imitate, we follow the better fashion of society, the better behavior of men. Good breeding consists first in the attention of others in our behalf to certain necessary details, then in our attention to them. We come in time to draw close and nice distinctions. This little thing is right, that is not quite right. So we grow into the formal habits of a gentleman. "Good manners are made up of constant and petty sacrifices." So says Emerson. It is well to keep this saying in mind as a qualification of another of his more familiar sayings:—"Give me a thought, and my hands and legs and voice and face will all go right. It is only when mind and character slumber that the dress can be seen."

I like to see the well-bred man, to whom the details of social life have become a second nature. I like also to see the play of that first healthy instinct in a true man which scorns a mean act, which will not allow him to take part in the making of a mean custom, which for example, if he be a college fellow, will not suffer him to treat another fellow as a fag. I am entirely sure that that man is a gentleman.

So then it is, in this world of books, of companionship, of sport, of struggle with some of us, of temptation also, and yet more of high incentives, we are all set to the task of coming out, and of helping one another to come out, as gentlemen. Do not miss, I beseech you, the greatness of the task. Do not miss its constancy. It is more than the incidental work of a college to train the efficient, the honorable, the unselfish man. A college-bred man must be able to show at all times and on all occasions the quality of his distinction.

PROFESSOR CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG

BY JOHN M. POOR, PH.D., '97

THE return to our College community of Professor Charles Augustus Young, after occupying the chair of Astronomy for twenty-eight years in Princeton, is a fitting occasion for placing before the alumni and friends of Dartmouth College a brief sketch of his life, which through personal interests or those of his relatives has been for nearly a century closely woven into the affairs of the College. It is also well to note some of the investigations and discoveries which so frequently attracted the attention of the scientific world to Hanover, while he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Dartmouth.

Since his resignation from Princeton men of science have told of the high place they give Professor Young as one of their number, while poets, statesmen, the trustees of the University and the faculty have expressed their admiration and appreciation; the townspeople of Princeton have shown their fondness whenever his name was spoken; and the students have manifested their esteem for "Twinkle" Young. One and all have tried to show their indebtedness for some good that he has brought into the life of each, for his simple life free from all conceit and ostentation has been a lesson to all about him, as they have seen him quietly and modestly come and go thinking and speaking good of all. As teacher, investigator, adviser, friend, and neighbor, Professor Young has been loved.

Professor Young's resignation from active service was submitted to the trustees of Princeton University in December last to take effect in June. It was accepted, and a minute expressing the high regard of the trustees for him and their sincere regret at his departure was entered on their records, while he was made Professor Emeritus with a liberal salary. At once the entire University began to show its feeling. Professor Young's class in astronomy called at his home and presented a loving cup, while members of the faculty and board of trustees joined with some friends in giving at the Princeton Inn a formal dinner, at which Dean Andrew F. West was toast-master and the toasts were responded to by members of the faculty and board of trustees who had been invited to speak.

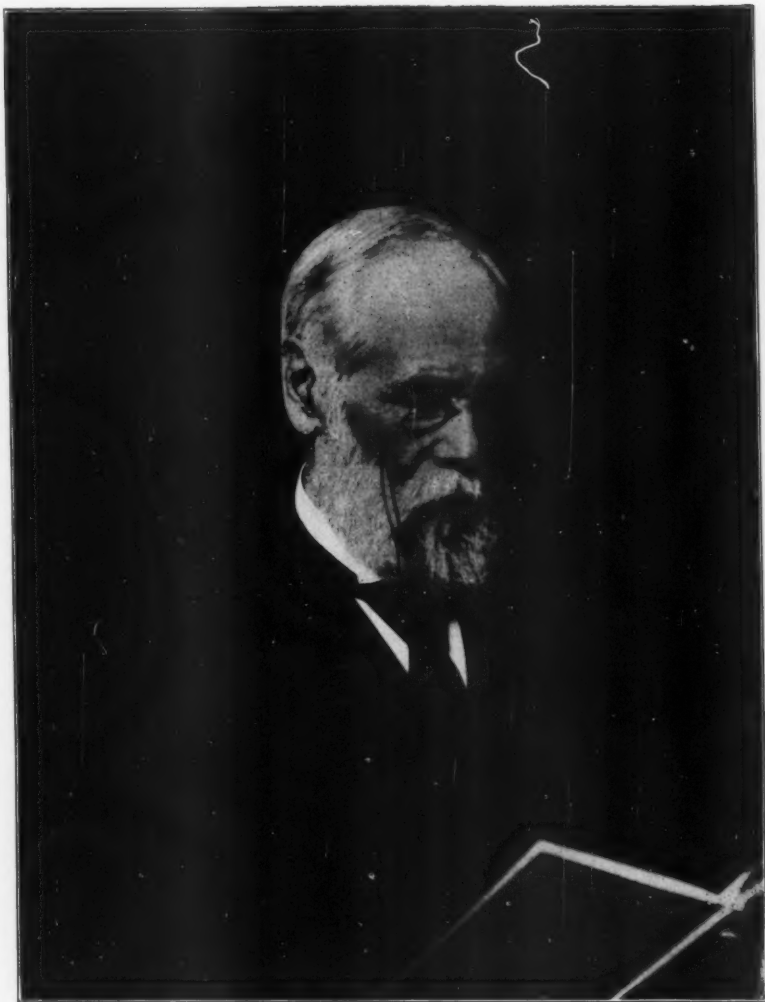
President Wilson and Ex-President Patton spoke of the fame that Professor Young had brought to Princeton, and of his remarkable scientific attainments, coupled with his extreme modesty and piety. Mr. Cleveland found it impossible at the last moment to attend the dinner, but he sent the following letter, in response to the toast, "He never sold the truth to serve the hour:"

PRINCETON, May 17, 1905.

Professor Andrew F. West,

My dear Professor:

I feel that I am deprived of a great gratification by my inability to personally participate in the occasion which is to voice the affectionate farewell of the Faculty of Princeton University



PROF. CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG

to the most distinguished of their number.

I hope, however, I may be allowed to express to those who love and admire Professor Young, my sure conviction that nothing can be said by them more completely embodying the exalted nobleness of the man they have assembled to honor, or more prophetic of his everlasting fame, than the words:

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour."
His scientific achievements will during a long future illumine the world of progress and research; thousands whom he has guided to the height of knowledge will remember him and bless him; his kindly nature and beautiful example will bear fruit in the lives and character of all brought within the circle of their ennobling influence; but in the infallible and indelible record of God, and on the hearts of those who in all time to come shall learn his life, there shall be written this clearest and most conclusive testimony to his greatness and goodness:

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour."

Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

M. Taylor Pyne, speaking for the trustees of Princeton University said in part:

"Professor Young has been with us twenty-eight years, and he is leaving with the esteem and best wishes of every one of us. Never has his name been mentioned in my hearing except with respect, love, and admiration. I hardly think he knows how very fondly he is esteemed by us all, and how much we appreciate him. I hope he will some day realize what it means to the students who have come out from under his instruction and have watched him studying and mastering great problems, keeping always a firm faith in his Maker."

Professor W. F. Magie spoke as a former pupil of Dr. Young, and paid a high tribute to his skill as a teacher, and Professor Henry Van Dyke recited the following poem which he had written for the occasion:

STARS AND THE SOUL

TO CHARLES A. YOUNG

"Two things," the wise man said, "fill me with awe:

"The starry heavens and the moral law."
Nay add another marvel to thy scroll,—
The living marvel of the human soul.

Born in the dust and cradled in the dark,
It feels the fire of an immortal spark,
And learns to read, with patient, fearless eyes,
The splendid secret of the unconscious skies.

For God thought Light before He spoke the word;

The darkness understood not, though it heard:
But man looks up to where the planets swim,
And thinks God's thoughts of glory after Him.

What knows the star that guides the sailor's way,

Or lights the lovers' bower with liquid ray,
Of toil and passion, danger and distress,
Brave hope, true love, and utter faithfulness?

But the frail heart that, bearing good and ill,
Holds fast to virtue with a loyal will,
Lends to the law that rules our mortal life
The star-surpassing victory of life.

So take our thanks, dear reader of the skies,
Devout astronomer, most humbly wise,
For lessons brighter than the stars can give,
And inward light that helps us all to live.

The world has brought the laurel leaves to crown:

The star-discoverer's name with high renown;
Accept the flower of love we lay with these,
For influence sweeter than the Pleiades.

For though the hour has come when we must part,

That influence long shall live within our heart,
And we shall know thee travelling on thy way
Into the brightness of a heavenly day.

Professor Cyrus F. Brackett spoke of Dr. Young's place in science, and on behalf of the faculty presented to him a handsome silver loving cup, with many admonitions that the form of the faculty's token should not give license for riotous living. Then the toast of the evening was proposed standing, Professor Young expressing his thanks in a few characteristically modest words, during which he took occasion to pay a graceful compliment to his successor in the chair of astronomy, Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett. The dinner closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and Old Nassau, and a triple cheer for Professor Young.

At Commencement in June the degree Doctor of Laws was conferred by Princeton on Professor Young, who was thus introduced by Dean West:

"Charles Augustus Young, until to-day the Professor of Astronomy in Princeton University. A pioneer in astronomical spectroscopy and photography; discoverer of the bright line in the spectrum of the corona; observer of the flash-spectrum at the beginning and end of totality, thus becoming discoverer of the 'reversing layer' of the solar atmosphere; preparer of a catalogue of bright lines in the chromosphere spectrum; first observer of remarkable solar eruptions; demonstrator of the resolution of Lockyer's 'basic lines' and of the sun-spot spectrum; author of books and many papers, some of them translated into various languages; observer or conductor in eight astronomical expeditions in this and other lands. His work is an enduring part of the history of astronomy;—a great discoverer, a great teacher, our dear and venerated colleague, whose knowledge is inferior only to his gentle modesty. And so, dear friend, hail and farewell! In the old words: *Di tibi dent annos; de te nam cetera sumes*,—'God grant thee many years. All else thou shalt have in thyself.'"

As he came forward to receive the degree, the students in the body of the house arose and gave a triple cheer for Professor Young.

Professor Young says that teaching has been his vocation and research his avocation. But among the many who have been his students or profited by his encouragement and advice, several of whom hold high positions as directors of observatories, probably very few can hope to contribute more to science by invention and discovery than Professor Young, to say nothing of his teaching. He has taught Astronomy to fifty-one classes of college students, and thousands have heard his lectures or read his text-books.

It has been said that Professor Young "was to the manor born." His maternal grandfather, Ebenezer

Adams, one of nineteen children, was born on a farm at New Ipswich, N. H., in 1765, and because of the moderate circumstances surrounding him delayed until nearly twenty-two years of age his entrance to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with honor in 1791. After teaching eighteen years, he was in 1809 called to Dartmouth as Professor of Languages, but in the following year was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This position he held until his resignation in 1833, when he was made Professor Emeritus. Besides being a faithful, patient, earnest teacher of varied attainments, personally interested in the welfare of his students to whom he imparted information clearly and easily, he in no small way aided in bearing the burdens of administration and defense of the College while its fate was in the balance, and for more than two years during the sickness and after the death of President Brown he acted as president of the College; while his public spirit further manifested itself in his interest in town and church affairs, in questions of slavery, foreign missions, and temperance, and, as if looking for more opportunities to give service, he held the office of trustee and treasurer of Kimball Union Academy. At his resignation in 1833, he was succeeded in the professorship by the father of Professor Charles A. Young, Professor Ira Young, who soon after his appointment married Eliza, youngest daughter of Professor Adams.

Professor Ira Young was born at Lebanon, N. H., in 1801. His father was a "builder" of considerable repute who erected the old "Academy," which has been developed into the present Chandler Building. His want of means and his father's refusal to allow him time before his majority

prevented the son from entering the College before twenty-three years of age, although he was allowed to teach district schools after his sixteenth year. He graduated from Dartmouth with high rank in 1828, having received no financial assistance since entering preparatory school at Meriden; and after teaching for two years he was in 1830 made tutor in Dartmouth College, and in 1833 he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, giving up his earlier plans to enter the ministry. In 1838 his chair was changed to that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, a position which he held until his death in 1858.

He was a master of the science and literature of his department to which he had given special attention while in College. A thoroughly earnest seeker for truth, he developed a like spirit in his pupils, and like his predecessor he was a born teacher, possessing the power of clearly stating his knowledge and, mindful of his own youthful difficulties, he was habitually patient in presenting his facts after reducing them to their simplest terms. Besides his interests in the College he had at heart the religious interests of the town. He was deacon in the College Church for twenty years and, like his predecessor, held the office of treasurer of Kimball Union Academy.

In 1853 he visited Europe in the interests of Shattuck Observatory, which was built with funds obtained largely by his own efforts, and many a rare volume in our library was purchased by Professor Young at this time, as were also the barometer and meridian circle now at the observatory. He was accompanied by his son, Charles A., then in his senior year in Dartmouth. Professor Ira

Young died rather suddenly in 1858, and was succeeded by the late James W. Patterson as Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology, who was in turn succeeded by Professor Charles A. Young as Appleton Professor of Natural Philosophy and Professor of Astronomy, in 1866.

Professor Charles A. Young was born December 15, 1834, at Hanover in the house now known as the Proctor House, which until 1902 stood on what is at present the site of the Tuck Building. In the same house were later born his brother, Rev. Albert A. Young, of Chicago, and his sister, Mrs. Adeline E. Proctor, wife of the late John C. Proctor, who was for nine years, until his death in 1879, Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College.

Professor Young fitted for college at the old "Academy," a private school. Unlike his grandfather and his father he was ready for college at fourteen, having been his father's assistant in surveying and in the chemical and physical laboratories since ten years of age. He entered Dartmouth in 1849 with a class of thirty-six, a class smaller in numbers than any following or immediately preceding. Owing to a migration to Dartmouth from Waterville College (now Colby), the class was increased, and Professor Young graduated in 1853 with honor at the head of his class of fifty men. While a student he was not interested in college politics and society matters. His nickname was *Adulescentulus*. He was a member of the Social Friends, the Theological Society, corresponding to our Y. M. C. A., and the Society of Inquiry, which was composed of students interested in missionary work. As before stated he visited Europe with his father during the spring and

summer of 1853, thus being absent from the Commencement exercises of his class, but his diploma was granted with the rest as his work had been "made up" in advance. Soon after graduation he made his first contribution to scientific literature by publishing in a volume entitled "New Hampshire As It Is" the article on "Climate," for which he received ten dollars. From 1853 to 1855 Professor Young taught classics at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered Andover Theological Seminary where he spent one year, giving part time for half a year to teaching classics in the Academy. In 1856 came the call to Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and Professor Young gave up his plans for missionary work to accept the Professorship of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, at that institution, beginning his work in January, 1857. In the following August he married Miss Augusta Mixer, grand-daughter of Hon. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N. H., with whom she had lived since the death of her father soon after her birth. To Professor and Mrs. Young were born while at Hudson three children, Mrs. Clara Y. Hitchcock, wife of the late Hiram A. Hitchcock, who was for eight years until his death in 1895 Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in the Thayer School; Charles I. of Philadelphia, who is an engineer in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Frederick A., assistant in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

At Western Reserve Professor Young furnished time-service for Cleveland, his system being one of the earliest in the country, and during several summers worked in the U. S. Lake Survey in determining telegraphic differences of longitude. For one year he

held his only political office as common councilman of Hudson, from a ward composed largely of students. In 1862 in response to a call from the governor of Ohio for three months' volunteers, the students' military company offered its services which were accepted, and it became Company B of the 85th O.V.I. with Professor Young as captain. For a time it did duty at Camp Chase in guarding Confederate prisoners, and later went as escort for two thousand prisoners to be exchanged at Vicksburg. "Captain" Young returned to academic duties with impaired health.

As early as 1863 he was offered the Professorship of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, which he declined; but in 1866 came the call to become Appleton Professor of Natural Philosophy and Professor of Astronomy, a position which he accepted and returned to the home of his boyhood to occupy the chair held by his father until 1858. During his professorship at Hanover he owned and lived in the "Emerson" house, which then stood where Wheeler Hall now stands. At about this time, that keen mechanical ingenuity so characteristic of all his work manifested itself in the independent invention and publication of plans for a printing chronograph.

At this point begins the conspicuous period of his career. Upon returning to Dartmouth he began at once his investigations in spectroscopy to which he brought enthusiasm, untiring energy and devotion to work, keen powers of observation and analysis, a vigorous active mind, and that rare mechanical skill which one might almost say was the direct result of his father's training at the carpenter's bench. He saw the opportunity in spectroscopy and advised that the comparatively large Appleton fund,

established in 1845, be spent in equipment rather than buildings. His advice was followed, and within a few years there came that series of investigations and discoveries which placed him at once where he still remains, among the most distinguished astro-physicists of the world, and brought upon the observatory and laboratory an international reputation. Though following the developments of mathematical astronomy, with which his interests are ever present, so that he is a master in analyzing and stating complex ideas there involved; and though his "true eye" has brought him a high rank as an observer with micrometer and transit instrument, yet it is above all as an astro-physicist and authority on the sun that Professor Young is celebrated and for which he has been most highly honored.

After corresponding with Professor Cooke of Harvard, Professor Young ordered from Alvan Clark the spectroscope now doing duty at Wilder Laboratory; and correspondence with Professor Alexander, who at that time occupied the chair of Astronomy in the College of New Jersey, gained for Professor Young an opportunity to observe the eclipse of 1869 at Burlington, Iowa, with Professor Charles F. Emerson as assistant. They took with them a telespectroscope made up of the four-inch comet-seeker, now at the observatory, and parts of the spectroscope just mentioned. Professor Young's work consisted in spectroscopic observations of the contacts, first made at this eclipse by him, and his discovery of the green line of the corona spectrum—seen also by others with less powerful instruments—which he wrongly but quite naturally identified with Kirchoff's "1474," a line which he had independently discovered not long before in the chromo-

sphere spectrum. This error remained uncorrected until the eclipse of 1898 when Sir Norman Lockyer and Professor W. W. Campbell independently showed that the wave length of the real corona line was slightly different.

This success resulted in the immediate construction, according to plans suggested by Professor Young, of our "prominence" spectroscope, and an invitation to observe the eclipse of 1870 at Jerez in Spain, where with the new spectroscope on the six-inch telescope at that time belonging to the College, he observed the "flash spectrum" and discovered the "reversing layer," the most prominent event of the eclipse, thus described in his own oft quoted words, "As the crescent grew narrower the dark lines of the spectrum, and the spectrum itself, gradually faded away, until all at once, as suddenly as a bursting rocket shoots out its stars, the whole field of view was filled with bright lines more numerous than one could count."

The wholesale reversal of the spectrum was long questioned, and especially by Sir Norman Lockyer, so that for more than a quarter of a century Professor Young waited for confirmation, which finally came from a photograph by Mr. Shackelton, one of Sir Norman Lockyer's assistants at the eclipse of August 9, 1896. Just before the eclipse Sir Norman had said in *Nature*, "To my mind the reversing layer is dead and buried already, but may the fates be propitious on the 9th and enable us to place the wreath on its tomb." After the reversing layer had been established by Mr. Shackelton, Sir William Huggins in writing Professor Young took occasion to quote from "Old Mother Hubbard," how she

"Went to the joiner to get him a coffin
And when she came back the dog was
a-laughing."

The same year (1870) also saw the first photograph of a prominence, which was made with our spectroscope at Shattuck Observatory, by Professor Young assisted by the late Mr. H. O. Bly, at that time village photographer.

After his return from the Spanish eclipse of 1870, Professor Young raised the funds necessary for equipping the old six-inch mounting with a nine-inch telescope, which forms the instrument now at Shattuck Observatory, while the old lens is still doing duty in a far western college. In 1871 he published an explanation of the spectrum of the solar corona which is accepted to-day, and on September 7, 1871, he observed the most remarkable outburst on the sun which had been seen up to that time. In the following summer he, with Professor Emerson as assistant, undertook under the auspices of the United States Government an investigation of the advantages of observing stations of high altitude. They visited Sherman, Wyo., where one hundred and seventy new chromosphere lines were added to the one hundred already catalogued at Shattuck Observatory, and at this station were also observed those solar disturbances which when compared with the magnetic records at Greenwich did much to establish the probability of some connection between terrestrial magnetism and solar conditions.

The first application of the diffraction grating to astronomical work was made by Professor Young in 1873. In 1874 he was asked to take charge of a party which was to visit Kerguelen Island for observations of the transit of Venus, but this he was unable to accept because of the long absence from the College which would

be necessary. He was, however, able to join the party of Professor Watson, which successfully observed the transit at Peking, a large number of photographs being secured; but hardly had the observers finished their work when there appeared clouds which together with a dust storm closed in upon them, entirely obscuring the sun. One possible disaster had been escaped by a narrow margin, but not all dangers had yet been passed, for within a few days the Emperor of China fell ill with small pox, and the astronomers from America were advised by the American legation that inasmuch as the foreigners who had been dealing with spots on the sun might be held responsible for the spots on the Emperor's face it was advisable that the party leave as soon as possible. They therefore immediately began their journey homeward in carts in which they travelled seventy miles, for the most part by night, to Tientsin.

While at Peking Professor Young, in observing transits for time with a "broken" transit instrument, detected certain residuals in his results which he finally traced to flexure of the axis of the transit instrument, a matter which has since received theoretical treatment. In 1876 Professor Young first measured the rotation of the sun by means of the diffraction grating from displacement of lines in the solar spectrum.

Professor Young had been at Dartmouth little more than a decade when he was called to Princeton as Professor of Astronomy, a position which he accepted. During his years at Dartmouth, besides accomplishing what has already been recorded together with teaching, he had written perhaps one hundred papers, for the

most part on scientific subjects, and had published his first book "The Sun," the reproduction of a lecture delivered at New Haven in 1872. This book is not to be confused with that of the same name published nine years later. He had begun in 1868 his lectures on physics and astronomy (each given in alternate years) at Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College), which were continued until 1883, after which until 1903 he lectured biennially on astronomy. About 1870 he began those public lectures for which he has since become so famous. From 1872 until 1898 he lectured biennially at Bradford Academy. In 1873 and again in 1875 he lectured on physics at Williams College, and he has lectured at numerous schools for young women both before and since leaving Dartmouth. While at Dartmouth several offers of professorships were received from leading colleges and universities. In 1869 he was elected an Associate of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and about 1872 he was made an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and also of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1876 he was Vice-President of Section A of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the degree Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, from Hamilton College in 1871, and in 1876 Wesleyan conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws.

At the time of his call, Princeton's chief astronomical equipment was the three-inch Fraunhofer lens now used as a collimator, but within a year the student's observatory was built and liberally equipped with the best instruments for teaching, including a tele-

scope by Clark slightly larger and much better than the one left at Dartmouth, together with the necessary spectroscopic apparatus, and in 1882 the large Halstead Observatory was equipped with a telescope of twenty-three inches aperture, by Clark, and the most powerful spectroscopic apparatus then to be procured. From 1878 to 1880 he undertook an examination of Sir Norman Lockyer's "basic lines" and showed that they were double and not to be attributed to the same element. In 1878 he conducted a party of Princeton men to Denver to observe the eclipse of that year. The weather was good but no especially important results were obtained. In 1887 he visited Russia to observe the eclipse near Moscow, but rain entirely prevented observations, and again in 1900 he organized a party which successfully observed the eclipse at Wadsworth, N. C.

Among other investigations which have engaged his attention at Princeton are spectra of sun spots, formation of sun spots, spectra of comets, the spectrum of Venus, the spectrum of Nova Aurigae, revision of his catalogue of chromosphere lines, color correction of certain objectives, polar compression of Mars, polar compression and belts of Uranus, and measurements of double stars (not yet published), and in 1882 the transit of Venus was elaborately observed, both visually and photographically, at Princeton in co-operation with the various government parties. Early in his work at Princeton he completed his plans, already begun at Dartmouth, for a clock escapement which should unlock and receive its impulse at that point in its oscillation where disturbances have least effect on its natural period. This escapement has been giving good service in the

standard clock at Princeton for twenty-eight years. A modification of a suggestion by Professor Young has been adopted in the driving clocks used on many recent American telescopes. Professor Young's observational work ceased only when his own failing health and that of Mrs. Young made his frequent visits to the observatory impossible.

In 1881 he published in the International Scientific Series his book entitled "The Sun." This book, containing a complete summary of existing knowledge of the subject, has run through numerous editions and has been translated into several languages. In 1889 he published his first text-book "General Astronomy," in 1890 he published "Elements of Astronomy" and "Uranography," in 1891 "Lessons on Astronomy," and in 1901 his "Manual of Astronomy." All except the last have run through numerous editions and the total sales amount to approximately 130,000. He has published a large number of scientific papers, with many magazine and newspaper articles, and from 1890 to 1903 he gave perhaps a dozen courses of university extension lectures as well as many single lectures.

He received the degree Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1887, Western Reserve 1893, Dartmouth 1903, and

Princeton 1905. In 1884 he delivered the address of the retiring president at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1887 he attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and was made a foreign correspondent, and at about the same time became an honorary member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. In 1896 he became a member of the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society; but his greatest honor came in 1891 when he received the Janssen Medal from the French Academy of Sciences for his spectroscopic investigations, and especially for the discovery of the reversing layer.

Professor Young has accomplished much in the world of science and has been highly honored but, as throughout all his life, which has not been unshadowed, he still retains a simple faith. Now he returns to grace our village and halls, to inspire those who watch his coming and going, and to occupy the place of honor on our academic occasions, but not to rest for he still tells of work to be done. In the words of Dean West at his departure we repeat at his return:

"God grant thee many years. All else thou shalt have in thyself."

JAPAN AND KOREA

BY K. ASAKAWA, PH.D., '99

Lecturer on The Far East

IN the present relations of Korea with Japan we are witnessing the work of many forces rapidly shaping the destiny of a nation. The close connection between the two countries is, owing to their proximity to each other, as old as the authentic history of the Japanese Empire, but has acquired a new meaning since the latter entered into an active intercourse with the Powers. It is unnecessary to relate how Japan's new career made it imperative that Korea should not fall into the hands of any Power whose interest would be served by the maintenance of the exclusive policy and the corrupt administration of the peninsula. A compromise with such a Power has within the past decade been twice attempted by Japan, and has twice resulted in a disastrous war—with China in 1894-5, and with Russia in 1904-5. As soon as the last war broke out, however, Russia hastily withdrew herself from Seoul, and Japan, now the sole master of the military situation in Korea, was enabled immediately to conclude with the latter, on February 23, 1904, a protocol of alliance and reform. By this document, Japan guaranteed the independence and the territorial integrity of Korea, and the latter, in turn, promised to adopt Japan's advice and assistance regarding the reform of administration. In pursuance of this fundamental agreement, as it is described elsewhere,*

*By the present writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November 1905.

several Japanese experts have been engaged as advisers in different departments of the peninsular government, and various works of reform have been accomplished with great rapidity. Among other things, the fisheries on the entire coast of Korea, as well as coast and river navigation, have been thrown open; the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been completed, and the Seoul-Wyn and other railways are in construction; the currency, and the post, telegraphs, and telephones, have been improved and unified with the Japanese system; and the local administration and foreign policy, also, indicate the growing influence of the Japanese advisers over them. These and other changes are said to have already begun to alter the general aspect of the peninsula from one of indolence into that of intense and increasing activity. For weal or woe, Korea has been forced out of her wonted seclusion, and has at last begun the career of a modern State. Such a beginning was impossible but with the vigorous advice of Japan, and the latter, again, became binding only under the irresistible influence of her successful warfare.

The question arises if the more commanding position which Japan holds to-day in Korea than she did in February, 1904, has in any way neutralized the provisions of the protocol of that date. Of the two main principles of the protocol—namely, Korea's independence, and Japan's

preponderating influence over Korea, has the latter advanced at the expense of the former so far as to have reduced it into a mere fiction? In the treaty of Portsmouth, Russia recognizes Japan's position in Korea, while little is said of the latter's independence. In the new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance, as well as in the accompanying dispatch by Lord Lansdowne to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the principle of the open door in Korea is emphatically declared, but Japan's eventual control and tutelage of Korea are openly recognized. Technically speaking, however, Korea still is, as she was at the beginning of the war, a sovereign State, and Japan discharges administrative details only as they have been entrusted to her care and only in Korea's name. It would be extremely crude to speak as if Korea had become a province of the Japanese Empire. The practical question must be, whether, under Japan's protection, Korea is losing her independence or, on the contrary, is learning the arts of self-government as a modern State.

One would think that historic examples tend to prove that the protectorate system offers not a few temptations, opportunities, and pretexts for an eventual absorption of the protected State by the protecting, or else it might result in a separation through a successful revolt of the protected party. Unless the Government of Japan possesses an unparalleled restraining power over the many forces which the war has set loose, it will, in spite of itself, be unmistakably and forcibly drawn toward the expected result. What, then, are these impelling forces, and what is the attitude of the Japanese Government toward them? No official document answers such a question, nor does

any real occurrence constitute a decisive evidence. We must content ourselves by analyzing some of the points involved in the problem and regarding the position of Japan in the light of these points.

All will admit that Korea's independence and Japan's safety had been in constant danger so long as the administration of the former remained too corrupt and feeble to resist foreign pressure. Reform was a necessity. Few will deny that experience had taught Japan that no substantial reform could ensue if Korea were left alone to herself or placed under a joint counsel of two Powers, one of which found a source of its influence over Korea in the very corruption of her politics. Reform by the sole advice of Japan being imperative and having been rendered possible, and protection having been justified by the course of events and by an agreement, the fundamental question arises as to which is the ultimate object of the reformatory and protective measures,—a thorough training of the Koreans for a complete self-government, or an assumption by Japan of one sovereign function after another of the Korean State, so that the protective regime would be indefinitely prolonged and finally pass into absorption? Or, perhaps, does Japan leave this main issue undecided and to be moulded by the development of future events? It is true that the Japanese envoys at Portsmouth objected even to having the term protectorate applied to Japan's relation to Korea, but insisted on defining the relation as one of "paramount interest." On the other hand, no public pledge has been made by Japan that her tutelage over the peninsula would be ended at any future time. Nor is the policy, if any, of the

present Cabinet of Tokio on this point certain to be resumed by the succeeding Cabinets. The parties and politicians of Tokio, some of whom may even come to control the affairs of State, may entertain various views on this subject, and a final annexation of Korea is perhaps desired by the majority.

Those who urge the last view maintain that it is beyond human possibility to train the Koreans for self-government. If it is pointed out that they have manifested an eager desire for independence and resented foreign control, the annexationists will reply that the idea of independence as held by these Koreans is hardly accompanied by any clear conception of the rights and duties of the modern State. An ignorant desire for self-government might well prove hazardous to the true independence of Korea. It is indeed most discouraging for her friends to see that her long historic habit to eke out her existence between powerful neighbors by either propitiating them by flattery, or setting them against one another by intrigue, has bred in her politicians many of the minor traits of the suspicious servant. Many of them are noted as past masters of dissimulation and time-serving, but seldom evince independent conviction or disinterested patriotism. They are found perpetually distrusting and undoing one another, and applying the same method to foreign Powers. If the petty acts of hypocrisy and faithlessness of some of the Seoul politicians were published, the whole world would be amazed. Their feeling against Japan as an uncompromising reformer is intensified by the latter's occasional lapses into harshness, and also by the implacable hatred of the Korean Emperor of the nation who

produced parties responsible for the murder of his late beloved queen. In spite of His Majesty's frequent expressions of good-will to Japan and of love of reform, the politics of Seoul still continues in a chaotic state. So late as last August, the Premier and other Ministers of the Korean Cabinet utterly suspended their official duties, while its exiled member, Yi Yong-ik, was engaged with the former Russian Minister Pavloff, who is still in Shanghai, in an endeavor to reinstate Russian influence in the peninsula. A slight relax of oversight on the part of Japan might at any moment bring back the days of the underhanded diplomatic rivalry between Russia and Japan in Korea. If Korea possessed a handful of forceful, farsighted and, above all, disinterested statesmen, the question of her future would be simpler. The actual political stagnation of Seoul is a great deterrent to a wholesome progress of national life, as well as a welcome pretext for the Japanese annexationists.

Having stated our fundamental question regarding Japan's policy in Korea, we may pass to another question closely connected with and hardly less important than the first. Which of the following alternative principles constitutes the primary motive of the policy,—to clear the ground for the progress and prosperity of the poor people of Korea, or rather to institute such measures of reform as are calculated at once to insure Japan's own prestige in Korea and to put herself in a favorable light before the world? The two principles may largely coincide in practice, but it might cause a great divergence in policy according as to which animates the conduct of the reformers. For example, the improvements which are already under

way in transportation, communication, and currency, must greatly benefit the Korean peasant, as well as enormously strengthen Japan's position in Korea and before the trading world, both of which will derive therefrom many advantages hitherto unknown. So long, however, as the local administration remains unreformed, education neglected, and society barren and unstimulating, the peasant can hardly afford to bestir himself to take advantage of the new improvements which have been so abruptly thrust upon him. In more ways than one, the foreigner might rise in power while the Korean remains stationary, but keenly suffers from comparison. It is true that the centuries of oppression have so profoundly modified the character of the peasant that he presents an appearance of moral indifference, but to say that he is incorrigible is to unduly distrust human nature. An active diffusion of education, together with a thorough eradication of the venality and habitual extortion of the officials, assisted by the stimulus of the new surroundings, would at least create a situation in which the native capacity of the Koreans for progress may fairly be tested. If the policy of Japan is not pure exploitation but development, it may be reasonably expected that, now that the war has ended, her reformers will devote their energy to this most delicate task of reform of local administration and popular education. In this work they may derive many valuable lessons from the experience of Lord Cromer in Egypt.

If the Japanese Government is bent on such an enlightened policy toward the Koreans, it might encounter the most formidable difficulty in the Japanese colonists themselves. The latter might prove as prejudicial to the

cause of popular improvement as the Seoul politicians are to that of gradual training for self-government. The reports of the harsh treatment of the Koreans by the immigrants are happily becoming much less frequent than before, but it is problematical whether the majority of the sixty thousand Japanese in Korea and yet many others who will follow their steps have in view the community of interest of the two nations and pursue their enterprise accordingly. Many of them may have little regard even to the permanent interest of their fatherland, still less to the progress of the Koreans. Not a few will maintain that the natives are irremediably low and that it would be to no purpose to remove official corruption, which harries the natives but little affects the immigrants. They will not have many scruples in purchasing cultivated areas for a nominal sum and reducing the former owners into virtual serfdom, instead of breaking a new soil and adding to the resources already developed. Their high-handed acts might, like an accumulated force of fate, steadily impel the Japanese Government to advocate their vested interests and mould its policy according to them. Then its original intentions would be completely defeated, and the millions of the native peasants would perpetuate an unquenchable hatred of the intruder who had brought upon them miseries which were not of their own making but which redounded to his lucre. Such an eventuality may perhaps never materialize, but may be averted only by the greatest self-control of the colonist and restraint by his Government. It would be unwise to allow the lowest classes of Japanese laborers to migrate to Korea, for the wages are there lower than in Japan, and the Korean labor is abundant and

good. The most welcome will be such professional people as doctors and teachers, of whom there is a dearth in the peninsula, and also responsible foresters, fishermen, and agriculturists with a fair amount of capital to be invested in their respective callings. It is encouraging to note that these desirable classes of colonists are rapidly growing in number. They may even prove to be a solid, resisting power against irresponsible adventurers who have largely preceded them. The latter, however, still greatly preponderate over the former both in number and influence. If the government does not control the colonists, it will be controlled by them.

From the foregoing discussion it would appear that, even if we assume that the policy of the present Japanese rulers aims at the development of the common interest of the two nations and the ultimate self-government of Korea, there are powerful forces at work in another direction. Necessity forbids that Japan should relinquish her protection over her neighbor at this stage, but the protection is attended, among other deterrent influences, by the lamentable state of the domestic politics in Korea and by the selfish greed of the Japanese settlers. Under these circumstances, an ultimate annexation would appear a more natural outcome than an eventual self-government, for the latter would result only from such a perfect self-control and such a consummate tact on the part of the Japanese Government and colonists as are entirely unparalleled in human history. It is unjust to compare Japan's position in Korea with that of the United States in the Philippines or even in Cuba, for the United States and these islands do not economically depend on each

other as do Japan and Korea, nor are there great warlike powers threatening the United States across these islands. Nor is Japan a federal republic the constitutional unity of which must be maintained against an unnecessary addition of permanent dependencies. Yet one may argue powerfully for the cause of anti-imperialism in Korea. He could wish that the Japanese Government would soon pledge and afterwards persistently prove that its temporary protection of Korea is calculated for her ultimate self-government, and that its policy aims at the advancement of the great common interest of the Korean and Japanese people. A departure from this position in favor of annexation cannot, even from the standpoint of mere policy, be said to be advantageous to Japan in the long run. Let the anti-imperialist plead his case.

"It is too late," writes a Japanese friend in Korea, an ardent wisher of the welfare of the Korean people, "to discuss whether or not Korea would be absorbed by Japan. The question is, at what time and under what title Japan may incorporate Korea under circumstances perfectly justifiable in the eye of the world. Time will come when Japan's general open policy in the Far East will have ingratiated her with other Powers to such an extent that the latter will condone her free action in Korea. The problem for the practical statesman now is how, after the absorption of the Korean State, its people may best be assimilated with the Japanese, given rights equal to those of the latter, and grow together in prosperity and happiness. The result of my educational work here during the past seven years inspires me with some hopes in this regard." Would the Powers condone Japan's violation of her own agree-

ment with Korea concluded on February 23, 1904? It is true that the protectorate system is generally considered a necessity, and that even an absorption will be for the most part acquiesced in by the Powers as inevitable. Even M. Witte is said to have asked the Japanese peace envoy at Portsmouth to declare this policy in the latter's proposed terms for peace, and had Baron Komura done so, the Russian plenipotentiary would have agreed to the clause. The anti-imperialist will, however, say that the tacit consent of the world to the annexation of Korea must imply an unexpressed malice or sarcasm of Japan's breach of faith. She will gain in power in Korea at the expense of the sympathy of the world. The intelligent section of Europe and America showed its good-will toward Japan during the war mainly because she resisted the faithless aggrandisement of Russia upon the territories of her independent neighbors, and antagonized her exclusive trade policy; in other words, because the world expected that, if Japan won, her diplomacy would be upright, the East Asiatic nations would be independent and progressive, and the great economic division of the Orient would be opened to the world's trade and industry. If, after her triumph, Japan ignored her own agreement and absorbed Korea against her will, what would there be to choose between the Russia before the war and the Japan after it, but in the latter's open door policy? Even here the voice is already raised saying that Japan stands for this policy merely because she can afford it on account of her cheap labor and near position, in the same way that Russia was obliged to adhere to an exclusive policy because she, at so great a distance from the Eastern markets, could

not afford an open door. Even if the world may acquiesce in Japan's annexation of Korea, therefore, the open sympathy with which it has greeted her might gradually pass into a secret jealousy and cynicism, and her mundane advantage would be offset by a serious loss of moral prestige.

This state of things cannot, furthermore, help having a profound effect on the spiritual life of the Japanese nation. As soon as the nation becomes conscious that its greatness has been gained at the expense of another nation and by a questionable means, its failing conscience must be propped by a hardened moral sense. Its patriotism will lose in purity, and its dictates will begin to be secretly or openly doubted by some citizens. The loyalty of the people to the country's cause will no longer be so clear and whole-hearted as it has been, and Japan might thus lose this great distinguishing mark of her life, and fall to the level of many a European State whose history contains pages of treason and anarchy.

Whether or not such a situation as the anti-imperialist apprehends will develop must largely depend, not only on the attitude of the Government and the colonists, but also on the general feeling of the Japanese nation. That, in spite of its remarkable catholicity of temper, the nation has been flushed by its unexpected victory over the great enemy can hardly be denied. A large section of the people seems to have dreamed of a complete exclusion of formidable rivals from the East and an economic and political expansion of Japan on a colossal scale in Korea and China. They would have expended a large portion of an indemnity from Russia, had they secured it, for a gigantic military expansion and an unnatural subvention of industries.

Were there no restraining power, they might readily plunge into an immoderate policy for the future, and would spare naught in order to insure the greatness of the Empire, as they erroneously thought, for all time. Precisely at this crucial point of its career, the Japanese nation was abruptly and forcibly reminded, by the conduct of the Privy Councillors regarding the terms of peace, of the distinction between the broad and open principles for which the war had been entered upon and the unimportant gains utterly foreign to those principles and liable to create a dangerous

situation for the future. Moderation was thus forced upon the people, who must accept it and taste its bitter significance. After a stormy struggle with themselves, they will see that their dreams of immoderate expansion have been rudely shaken off. Thoughtless chauvinism has been generally and effectively checked. It will be extremely interesting to observe whether the new attitude toward the future which has so precipitately been thrust upon the national mind will have any material effect upon the evolution of the Korean question.

SANITATION AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

BY HOWARD NELSON KINGSFORD, M.D. '98

Medical Director

IT has been our belief at Dartmouth that an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. The College has at hand an unsurpassed plant for the care of sickness, but it has, nevertheless, been unceasingly solicitous that sickness should be prevented. It is, perhaps, a subject of public interest what is being done here to prevent infectious diseases from gaining a foothold. So far as we have been able to learn, Dartmouth is the only college where anything like the following has been attempted. I will therefore speak of a few of the methods in this unique work.

The conditions in college communities are unlike those in the larger towns and cities. About the middle of September each year about one thousand men arrive in town from all parts of the States. Some of these men come from sections of the country where infectious diseases are prevalent, or they may contract disease on the train or in some other way. Many are tired from their long journey and consequently are more susceptible to disease. Some of them find in Hanover conditions different from those at home, many have to become accustomed to new climatic conditions, different food, water, and many other things. One can see, therefore, how important it is to pay due regard to the buildings in which they are to live, the water, ice, food, etc., which are necessary for their well being.

Of the utmost importance to the health of a community is its water supply. The water supply to the College is from two sources, namely, the Hanover village supply and the aqueduct. The aqueduct comes from a number of springs situated about two and one half miles south-east of the village on a wooded hillside, with no buildings on the watershed. The springs are protected by wooden frames. The water is carried to consumers through lead pipes and is stored in tanks and cement-lined cisterns.

The chief supply (the village supply) comes from a reservoir, which is situated about three miles east of the post-office and 155 feet above the main street. The reservoir covers about thirty-three acres, has a capacity of 166,000,000 gallons, is supplied by springs and brooks, and the water is carried to consumers through iron pipes. The area of the water-shed is about 1250 acres, and the entire watershed, upon which no person lives, is now owned by the water company. There seems to be no possible chance for contamination with materials injurious to health.

The water is examined chemically twice each year, and bacteriologically once each month. Specimens are taken from the reservoir and from taps, the number of bacteria are counted, the colon bacillus searched for and guinea pigs inoculated. I have a fixed

limit of bacteria per cu. cm. which I think is safe. This limit has never been reached. When bacteria do increase in numbers, I make careful inspection and take into consideration the season of year, weather, etc., and in every instance, so far, I have to my own satisfaction determined the cause of the increase.

The ice comes from two sources — the reservoir, and a small deep spring pond, and the men who harvest it are instructed as to the proper hygienic way.

Milk comes to the students from nine different sources, and each is examined bacteriologically six times each year. The farms have been inspected and their water supplies looked into, and suggestions made as to the care of cows, barns and other buildings, and drainage. In every instance these suggestions have been carried out by the farmers. Cows in the different herds have all been tested with Tuberculin and all infected animals killed.

The men board at the Commons, at the Inn and in numerous clubs in private houses. These houses are inspected and the surroundings put into a good sanitary condition. Raw oysters are not used unless with lemons, oysters for stews are cooked twenty minutes so as to kill all bacteria, and celery from farms where human excreta is used for fertilizer is not allowed. Celery is brushed vigorously with a firm brush to remove as much as possible of the thin outside skin. All oysters which are shipped to a distance are soaked and generally fattened by the dealers, and of course it is impossible to know whether the oysters are contaminated or not, so it seems best to take all the known precautions against infection.

All College buildings are heated

from the central heating plant; the older buildings have been renovated, and the new buildings are built with special reference to ventilation, light, etc. The buildings are all connected with sewers, and this year all the eating clubs are also connected, where two years ago there were nine clubs not connected with sewers. This problem of getting the people who run eating clubs to connect with sewers, and to co-operate along these lines, was rather a delicate one, but I was able to solve it by telling the proprietors that unless they did comply, the parents of the men boarding with them would be notified that the conditions were not healthful. These eating clubs not under the direct control of the College have given considerable trouble, but they have all fallen into line, so to-day I have no trouble with them whatever; in fact, they have become interested themselves and are glad to follow instructions. I mention this fact to illustrate how it is possible to persuade the people to co-operate if you adopt the right course of procedure.

The College buildings are inspected several times each month, and the basements are whitewashed once a year to let in light and prevent the growth of bacteria, moulds and fungi. Cultures are taken from time to time of the air in all lecture rooms, recitation rooms, basements, and the Chapel, and if there are above a certain number of colonies found growing on the media after being exposed for ten minutes, careful search is made to ascertain if possible the cause, and in every case the room or building is disinfected. Specimens of sputum are examined for Tubercle bacilli whenever found on the walls or floors of closets, or on the ground around College buildings. About one hundred fifty

specimens of sputum are examined each year. Two years Tubercle bacilli were found in two different dormitories, and after considerable search the infected individuals were located. One was a student who seemed practically healthy except for a cold. After consultation he was advised as to treatment, and the results are all that could be desired. The other case was that of a workman, who was isolated and advised as to treatment. No one can say what harm these two cases could have produced had they not been discovered.

Drainage from buildings is by sewers which empty into the Connecticut River, one about one mile north of the Campus, the other about one mile south of it. Within a few years the sewage will be taken care of by the septic tank method, plans for which are now under consideration.

Only two cases of typhoid fever have originated in town in ten years. Last year we had two cases with one death. The facts are these: Every year the upper classmen make the Freshmen of the hall in which they live give them a "feed," as it is called. Two men came late to one of these feeds, and there was practically nothing left for them to eat but raw oysters. One man consumed four plates and the other three. Both these men had typhoid, both had positive Widal reactions, one died. None of the other men contracted the disease and very few ate any oysters. This to me seems proof enough that the oysters were the cause.

We have an isolation hospital where we isolate men having infectious or contagious diseases. As soon as a case is discovered the man is removed to the hospital, his room disinfected at once, all rooms where he has been since he had the eruption, if measles

or scarlet fever is the disease, are disinfected, and all those men, so far as it is possible to determine, who have been with the patient a few days previous to the appearance of the eruption are watched closely in order to isolate them as early in the disease as possible should any of them become infected. Cultures are taken from all sore throats, whether diphtheria is suspected or not.

I know some of the readers will say that all this is foolishness, simply a waste of time and money. I can do no better than to give you the figures.

For college years	1903-'04 (Number of cases)	1904-'05 (Number of cases)
Bronchitis	11	10
Cold in Head	65	30
Influenza	59	21
Rheumatism	11	4
Tonsillitis	20	9
Measles	31	4

The diminution in the number of cases of cold in the head and influenza in my opinion is due, as we might say, to the wholesale disinfection of recitation rooms, lecture rooms, and more especially the Chapel. Influenza was very prevalent in all surrounding towns last year.

Measles is the only contagious disease which has given any concern in the past ten years, and the marked diminution in the measles cases last year as shown by the above table is striking. Two years ago we had five primary cases of measles with a total of thirty-one, last year we had four primary cases with a total of four, which to me proves that it does pay to do all this disinfecting. Of course drawing conclusions from work of this kind covering only a period of three years is rather bold, but it strikes me that I am justified in this case. I know that many believe measles is not a dangerous disease but a good disease to have and that to disinfect

after measles is a needless procedure.

Is measles a dangerous disease? I believe it is. Capt. Newth brings news to San Francisco that at least 25 per cent of the natives along the Arctic coast have died from measles during the past two years and there seems to be nothing to check the death rate. An epidemic of measles on the Kamchatka peninsula is reported to have carried off nearly the whole population of some of the country villages. It is said that nearly 10,000 persons have succumbed to the disease. An editorial in Merck's Archives points out the fallacy of the popular idea that measles is a harmless disease. The report of the New York Department of Health for the quarter ending March 31, shows the deaths from measles during the three months to have been 349, while only 356 deaths occurred from scarlatina during the same period. In 1900 the fatalities in the United States from measles numbered 12,866, and from whooping cough 9,958, while there were but 6,333 deaths from scarlet fever during the same year. The fatality in the former diseases varies much with the character of the epidemic, and with the age of the patient, but the total mortality is very large and much greater than is usually supposed.

Among the laity it is generally thought that measles and whooping cough are not serious and that they do not require the attention of a physician or disinfection, while scarlet fever is considered very dangerous. The facts are that more deaths are due to each of the former diseases than to scarlet fever. Dr. Hay of the Public Health Association says that the subject of isolation and disinfection in measles is one of great importance. He states that in the past ten years measles and

whooping cough have together caused 1451 deaths in Philadelphia while during the same period the total deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus fever and small pox have been only 671.

Dr. C. F. Wahrer of Fort Madison, Iowa, in connection with quarantine against some diseases says that in the case of measles the disease is less severe in childhood and more severe after puberty. Epidemics among adults in camps and mines are productive of great harm. Hence it is not always best to keep children from being exposed to the disease. It should be guarded against in hospitals, crowded tents, etc. There is no good reason why healthy children above two years of age should not be exposed. A number of very prominent physicians did not agree with Dr. Wahrer. Griffith did not agree with this view. He said that in one large foreign hospital the deaths from measles in children were more than from either diphtheria or scarlet fever. Fischer would not allow children to catch measles if he could prevent it. He finds serious complications, as otitis media, empyema, nephritis and eye disturbances, to be too common to warrant it. Schamberg stated that the mortality from measles was greater than was generally supposed. The Chicago Health Reports for June and July show the following: June, 31 deaths; July, 16 deaths.

The general prevalence of measles may be attributed to two important causes: (1) The infection of large numbers of individuals through mild and often unrecognized cases; and (2) The failure to enforce the sanitary precautions that would prevent the dissemination of the infectious materials.

Mild cases of measles are

always the most dangerous from the public health standpoint. These cases frequently remain unrecognized and go through the community disseminating infectious materials. The true character of many of these cases remains unrecognized and consequently no restrictions are placed on the patient's movements. In the control of recognized cases of transmissible diseases the two factors which are of the greatest importance are isolation and disinfection. The more complete the isolation and the more thorough the disinfection, the greater the probability that the infection will be limited to the primary source.

It would be practically impossible to carry out the work we are doing here if it were not for the co-operation of our medical students. This work makes possible a course in practical sanitation, and each medical student gets considerable practical experience each year along these lines. If it should become necessary, we could within forty-eight hours disinfect every College building, take cultures from every throat, and vaccinate every man in College.

The thing we are striving to do in connection with the College is to leave *no stone* unturned to *prevent* the invasion of transmissible diseases.

COLLEGE NEWS

DARTMOUTH NIGHT

TYPICAL Dartmouth enthusiasm marked the eleventh annual observance of Dartmouth night in College Hall Friday evening, September 29. President Tucker, who presided, characterized Dartmouth Night as an endeavor to incorporate the past of the College with the present, to make every man know that he has a part in the fellowship of the dead as well as of the living. "We bring together," said he, "the men of every generation who would like to be here. The past is here because we are in it and of it, and because we are in it and of it we celebrate our eleventh Dartmouth Night."

The venerable Professor C.A. Young '53, president of the alumni association, was the first speaker. "I have just one word to leave with you," said he. "Keep right side up with care. Remember that. Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Charles F. Mathewson, Esq., '83, of the Board of Trustees, declared that a million dollars could not buy a stone of the foundation of Old Dartmouth Hall, or the stump of the Old Pine. His idea of the Dartmouth man and the Dartmouth spirit is sand and determination. "The true Dartmouth man will work harder in harder circumstances. As the consuls at Rome were charged that no harm should come to the republic, so Dartmouth men are charged with the stability, dignity, and glory of the College."

Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa told briefly his experiences at the Portsmouth peace conference and exhorted every Dartmouth man "to cultivate an intelligent interest in Eastern affairs."

Fred A. Howland, Esq., '87 was glad that the spirit of democracy, as he knew it, still lives in the College. "I recall no sweeter memory," said he, "than the days when fraternity and principle ruled our action. Why should this not continue, while the College grows greater and stronger each year?"

Dr. Felix Adler, head of the Ethical Culture Society of New York, was greatly impressed with "the breath of democracy and manhood that seems to blow about this campus, the value put upon athletics—yes, that is as it should be—and the respect put upon scholarship. It is a grand thing to be incorporated into traditions; but the present is even greater than the past, and the only right principle is that of service."

Samuel L. Powers, Esq., '74 was the last speaker. "The class of 1909," said he, "is now a part of the College and always will be. 'Once a Dartmouth man, always a Dartmouth man.' Success in life comes through co-operation. Wherever a Dartmouth man goes, if he be a true son of the College he makes his impress upon the world. If you are true to the College, you are true to yourself and to the great republic to which you belong."

The Glee Club rendered several selections during the evening, and the exercises closed with the Dartmouth Song.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DUDLEY OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Professor Augustus Palmer Dudley, M.D., of the Medical School died in Liverpool July 15, 1905.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Dartmouth Medical School September 12, 1905, it was voted that the following resolution be sent to Mrs. Dudley and that it be published:

Resolved: That we desire to put on record our deep sense of loss in the death of our distinguished colleague, Professor Augustus Palmer Dudley.

Dr. Dudley received his diploma from this School in 1878. His appointment to the Chair of Gynecology in 1901 was the fulfillment of a long cherished ambition to serve his *alma mater* and he was loyal and enthusiastic in the work. An able teacher and a brilliant operator, he did honor to the School and impressed his subject and himself on the minds of his pupils.

FOOTBALL

DARTMOUTH 34—NORWICH 0

In the first game of the season, September 27, the College football eleven defeated Norwich University 34 to 0. The visitors were light but played a creditable game. Dartmouth's work in the first period, when the regulars were in the line-up, was good, but the work of the substitutes in the second period was marred by frequent fumbling and off-side play.

DARTMOUTH 18—MASSACHUSETTS STATE 0

Dartmouth defeated Massachusetts State on the Alumni Oval September 30 in a slow and uninteresting game. The weather was too warm for good football and materially affected the work of both teams. In the first period the varsity scored two touchdowns on straight line-bucking, and in the second period Swasey scored on a brilliant 70-yard run. Dartmouth's work was poor. The players showed

a lack of concert which was pronounced even for so early in the season. Gage and Bankart played well in the line, and Captain Main did good work in the back field.

DARTMOUTH 12—VERMONT 0

Dartmouth won a poorly played game from the University of Vermont on the Oval, October 4. The team scored a touchdown in each period and lost several good opportunities to score others. In the second period the ball changed hands eight times in the center of the field on fumbles and downs, and although the men showed a little more team work than in the preceding games the team lost much ground by not helping the man with the ball. Captain Main and John Glaze did the best work for Dartmouth, while Captain Moclair excelled for Vermont. The visitors played enthusiastically and twice had the ball within striking distance of a touchdown.

DARTMOUTH 16—HOLY CROSS 6

Dartmouth's victory over Holy Cross, on the Alumni Oval, October 7, was one of the most brilliant in Dartmouth's athletic annals. Neither team scored in the first period, the ball often exchanging hands on punts. The home eleven, however, had a slight advantage, as it rushed the ball one hundred yards to Holy Cross' forty. Early in the period the visitors threatened Dartmouth's goal and would probably have scored but for a fumble, and when time was called Dartmouth had the ball on the visitors' 15-yard line.

The second period furnished much spectacular and enjoyable football. Holy Cross scored first, after a few short line plunges, on a quarterback

run by Geary. The home eleven retaliated in two plays, Rich making the touchdown after a brilliant 58-yard run through tackle. Soon afterwards Dartmouth held the visitors under their goal, heeled the punt, and Ralph Glaze kicked a sensational field goal from the 42-yard line. A moment later Glaze sprinted thirty-eight yards for Dartmouth's second touchdown.

The reappearance of Glaze was perhaps the most significant feature of the game. He instilled spirit into the team and played a leading part in the scoring. Dartmouth's team work showed only slight improvement. The victory was won by remarkable individual play and not by concerted team action.

COLGATE 16—DARTMOUTH 10

Dartmouth lost a fiercely contested game to Colgate on the Alumni Oval, October 14, by the score of 16 to 10. Colgate scored early in the first period on a 60-yard run by Castleman and a field goal by Captain Runge. Dartmouth tied the score in the first period on touchdowns by Rich and Bankart, the former on good line-bucking and the latter after a fumble. Captain Runge kicked both goals, while Captain Main missed his, and the period consequently closed with the score 10 to 10.

Dartmouth held Colgate at the beginning of the second period and rushed the ball to the 5-yard line, where a penalty resulted in losing it; then, after an exchange of punts, the visitors rushed the length of the field

for a touchdown and goal, making the score 16 to 10 and recording Dartmouth's first defeat of the season.

Dartmouth was greatly outweighed. Both in weight and in team play Colgate's superiority was evident. Dartmouth relied on a line bucking game, but this style of play proved only intermittently successful against heavy opponents. The offensive work of Captain Runge and Castleman was brilliant in the extreme; Dartmouth's secondary defense proved powerless against it. Rich was Dartmouth's only consistent ground-gainer.

DARTMOUTH 24—WILLIAMS 0

In the last game of the season on the Alumni Oval, Dartmouth defeated Williams 24 to 0. Dartmouth scored three touchdowns and a safety in the first period and another touchdown in the second. Williams was as heavy as Dartmouth in the line, but the home eleven played faster and more aggressive football. Williams did not present so strong a front as in previous games against Dartmouth, and in the first period made her distance only twice. Dartmouth's team work in the first period was excellent, but the work of the substitutes was not good. During the last four minutes of the game Williams made a feeble rally and secured seven first downs. Bankart, Gage, R. Glaze, and the backs played excellent football. Captain Bixby and A. M. Brown excelled for Williams. Captain Main was unable to play on account of injuries received in the Colgate game.

ALUMNI NOTES

BOSTON ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Guy W. Cox '93, 73 Tremont St., Boston

THE Association of the Alumni of Dartmouth College in Boston and vicinity is the oldest of all the local associations. It was organized in 1864 and since that date has had an annual meeting followed by a dinner. In the earliest days these occasions were called "festivals" and were held at the Revere House. The continued growth of the club has necessitated a change of the place of meeting from time to time, to Young's Hotel, the Vendome, and now to the Brunswick.

The third Wednesday in January is the date of the annual gathering. The Association at this time entertains the President of the College, other trustees, members of the faculty, distinguished alumni from other sections of the country, and occasionally graduates from other colleges. A reception to the guests, the annual meeting and election of officers precedes the dinner. At the dinner some prominent member of the Association acts as toastmaster. A glee club of the younger members leads in the singing of the present day College songs, while the "Knights of the Round Table," so called, arouse great enthusiasm by their spirited rendition of songs of a vintage earlier than 1880.

The main object of the gathering is good-fellowship. This is certainly attained, and although the attendance is usually well on to three hundred, for the night all are members of one big family of Dartmouth boys. The effect of such a pleasant renewal of old ties once a year must not be lightly estimated. In binding one to another it binds us all closer to the old College. One feature of the gathering is the fine opportunity for young graduates to meet socially the older men in a way that is wholly impossible in the hurry of business and professional life. The secretary attempts to keep a list of all the alumni in the vicinity, and to send each year a notice of the dinner, but whether such notice is received or not every Dartmouth man is assured of a warm welcome by his fellows on the third Wednesday of each

January. The president of the Association for the ensuing year is Hon. John A. Aiken, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION AND THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Secretary, Lucius E. Varney '99, 38 Park Row, New York City

The New York alumni have two distinct organizations known respectively as the Association and the Club. The Association is believed to be the oldest non-local college organization in the city of New York, having been established somewhere in the early sixties and having held a dinner each year from the beginning. Up to within the last dozen or fifteen years these dinners have been more or less informal, that is, the speaking generally partook in, if it did not wholly consist of, free discussion with all its ramifications, and there was no attempt to make of the dinners anything more than an opportunity for Dartmouth men to get together and talk things over. The annual dinners of the Association to-day are like all public dinners in New York. Prominent men are invited as guests and, as a rule, they do most of the talking, which is carefully planned in advance, so that the dinner, instead of being of interest merely to the participants, is reported extensively in the press. Each year the Association compiles and publishes a directory of alumni living in New York City and the vicinity, and after it has published this directory and given its formal dinner its function ceases until another year.

The desire of many of the alumni to meet oftener than once a year led, in the fall of 1889, to the formation of what was known as the Lunch Club, the general object of which was to provide an informal dinner as often as every three months. These dinners were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The acquaintance and good fellowship which they promoted led to the formation of the Dartmouth Club which

was incorporated in the spring of 1904 and into which the Lunch Club was merged.

The Dartmouth Club of New York was a perfectly natural outgrowth of the conditions which existed. The same reason for the development of the annual dinner of the Association from an informal gathering of a more or less private nature into one of the public dinners of the winter season may be assigned to the origin of the Club, viz: the environment in which it found itself. In New York there are very few public social organizations which do not have their club houses. The appointments of the various New York Clubs differ, to be sure, in their comfort, luxury, and elegance. The Dartmouth Club, which has something less than two hundred members, cannot offer the conveniences of the University Club, which has nearly four thousand, but it is comfortably housed and provides what was desired most of all—a public meeting place for Dartmouth men in New York. The Club Rooms are at The Mansfield, a bachelor apartment hotel at 12 West 44th Street, with Sherry's and the Yale Club on either side and with the Harvard Club almost directly opposite. While there are no regular sleeping rooms included in the Club quarters at the present time, one can generally secure from the management of The Mansfield comfortable quarters for any night. Substantially everything which a club can furnish except sleeping rooms is available to members of the Dartmouth Club of New York. The annual dues of the Club are \$12.00 a year for all resident members and \$5.00 a year for non-resident members and for members who have not been out of college for at least five years. On this basis the Club was run very successfully the first year.

Club night is every Tuesday night. Informal dinners are held by the Club from time to time at The Mansfield and, beginning with October, 1905, will be held once a month on every second Tuesday thereof. Gatherings, such as occur on Saturdays in the fall to get the football scores, occur often and are much enjoyed by all who attend them. All meetings of the Dartmouth Alumni in New York are held, as far as practicable, at the Club. The Club has established what is known as a business information committee which will probably become very useful to younger Dartmouth men. This committee receives from any source, that is,

from the Alumni or from others, any information concerning positions and employment suitable for college men and gives such information to any Dartmouth men who apply. It is not the object of this committee to find a position for a man, but rather to collect and give such information as may lead to the placing of the right kind of a man. There are many other details about the Club's history and about its different functions which might be referred to, but which the allotment of space will not permit in this article.

The annual dinner of the Association, which has generally occurred on the last Friday in January, will be held December 12, at the University Club. The reason for changing the date of the dinner is that it has been found that in the last four out of six years a heavy storm has interfered considerably with the attendance and it has been suggested that there is less likelihood that a storm will occur in the first two weeks of December. Another reason for the change of date is that there are so many dinners in January some find it inconvenient to attend. President Tucker's convenience will also be better suited by the change than by continuing the dinners as formerly.

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Albert H. Morrill '97, City Hall, Cincinnati

The Cincinnati Association is small and necessarily not very active. It does what it can, however, and gathers at least once a year, usually in January, for the annual dinner. It is hoped to have the usual meeting this year. The acquisition of several recent graduates is expected to make the event more enjoyable than ever.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Henry P. Blair '89, 213 E. Capitol St.

The only fixed event of the Washington Association is the annual meeting which is held the latter part of January or early in February as best suits the convenience of the President of the College, whose presence is always a great treat to the Association and serves to bring a good many additional members to the meetings.

By reason of Dartmouth men in public life and the Dartmouth men connected with the

school system of the city, the Association has quite a nucleus of prominent people. The balance of the Association is made up of doctors, lawyers, some private school teachers, clerks occupying quite responsible positions in the Departments in the higher grades and a few (very few in fact) of the strictly leisure class.

About twenty per cent of the Association are members of the University Club and three members were leading spirits in the organization and establishment of that institution, which is now in its second year, very prosperous and successful. The governing bodies of the University Club are a Council and an Admissions Committee and on each of these important bodies Dartmouth has a representative. Yale and Harvard are the only other colleges similarly honored.

It is very likely that a smoker will be given during November at the University Club and it is quite likely that the younger set in the Association who have graduated since 1890 will arrange for regular monthly meetings through the winter.

The local Association numerically is one of the largest in town, comprising upwards of one hundred members, and a larger percentage of the membership attends the annual meetings and other functions of the Association than probably is the case with any other local alumni association. Upwards of fifty per cent always turn out, while the other associations are fortunate if they get twenty-five per cent of their membership.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Karl H. Goodwin '86, 378 Wabash Ave.

The Chicago Association for many years had a very simple program. It held one annual reunion with a banquet in December or January. The conditions which surround life in Chicago are such that the alumni have found it more difficult here than in Eastern cities to maintain regular club associations or to carry out fixed programs. The opportunities which the Boston and New York alumni have to meet frequently without sacrificing other social and business obligations, have often been a source of envy to those in the West.

During the past few years the Association

has succeeded in holding meetings more frequently and in arousing more enthusiasm; and it has strong hopes for the future. During the past two or three years interest in College affairs has deepened and widened, owing first, to the very large representation in College now from Chicago and vicinity, and, second, to the efforts made by alumni in this section, as in other sections of the country, to raise money for the re-building of Dartmouth Hall.

The purposes of the Association which are growing more prominent each year are:

(1) To give the alumni, and especially the young men who are beginning their business life in Chicago, an opportunity to become acquainted in ways that are helpful from both a social and a business standpoint.

(2) To do missionary work with high and other secondary schools in this section, for the purpose of giving information in regard to the College, and of attracting to it young men of promise. Major Redington, late trustee of the College, and Mr. Hilt n, the new trustee, as well as many other alumni, have given loyally of their time and strength to this purpose.

(3) To make the Association helpful to the younger alumni, especially those who come to the city as strangers. The necessity for work of this kind is becoming more evident each year, and, while something has been done informally by individual members during past years, an effort will be made to organize this branch of the work in a way to make it more productive in the future.

The Association is now planning for an informal gathering, with dinner, about the first of November, to which all newcomers to the city will be welcomed. Several propositions are to be presented at this meeting for consideration of the Association. The annual reunion and banquet is planned for Friday, February 2, 1906. It is hoped that announcement may be made in the December number of the full program for that meeting.

Officers of the Association for this year are:
 Henry H. Hilton '90, President.
 Dr. James P. Houston '84, Vice-President.
 C. W. French '79, " "
 Joseph A. Ford '95, " "
 Louis H. Blanchard '97, } Executive Committee
 William H. Pratt '74, }
 Karl H. Goodwin '86, Secretary and Treasurer.
 William H. Gardiner '76, Statistical Secretary.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Warren Upham '71, State Capitol, Minn.

This Association comprises the alumni resident in Minnesota, Western Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. The present enrollment numbers one hundred and twenty-five, this being the number in the list published at the date of the last reunion, February 7 of this year, in Minneapolis. Twenty-five alumni, several Minnesota guests, and President Tucker, were present at that reunion, which included a banquet and numerous speeches and old College songs. It has been the custom to hold the reunions each year, alternately in St. Paul and Minneapolis, the "Twin Cities" near the center of this district; and it is planned that the next reunion shall be in St. Paul at some date of the holidays between Christmas and New Year's.

The officers of this year are Hon. George E. Perley '78, of Moorhead, Minn., president; Harlan W. Page '61, of Northfield, John H. Niles '80, of Anoka, and George F. Hilton '97, of Minneapolis, vice presidents; Warren Upham '71, of St. Paul, secretary; Albert A. Abbott, '71, of Minneapolis, treasurer; and Joseph F. Moore '83, of Minneapolis, John W. Willis '77, of St. Paul, and Edward P. Sanborn '76, of St. Paul, executive committee.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Selden C. Smith '97, 325 Sansome St., San Francisco

On page one of the "Book of Minutes" of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of the Pacific Coast there is found a printed circular letter dated Nov. 30, 1881, which reads as follows:

"During the recent visit to the coast of Gen. John Eaton, Dartmouth '54, National Commissioner of Education, it was suggested by him, that inasmuch as every prominent college in the country, except Dartmouth, had an organization here, it would be eminently proper to take steps toward forming such an association among the Dartmouth men in California and the neighboring states.

"Acting on this suggestion, a meeting was called at the Palace Hotel in this city, on Tuesday November 15. At that meeting, about a dozen alumni being present, it was resolved to

form a permanent organization, to be known as "The Dartmouth Club of the Pacific Coast," for social purposes, and to foster the interests of our good old College in this section.

"A temporary organization was made, and it was further resolved to call a second meeting, of which the widest possible notice should be given, with the view of permanently organizing.

"There are nearly seventy Dartmouth graduates on the Coast; it is believed that we can form an organization which shall revive pleasant memories, and be an aid to Dartmouth, and a pleasure to Dartmouth men.

"The above meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, December 15, parlor A, Palace Hotel.

"Will not all Dartmouth men try to be present, and those who cannot attend at least send good wishes by letter?

"SAM'L B. WIGGIN '75,
"Secretary pro tem."

Upon another page, among the constitution and by-laws, is found "ART. 2—OBJECTS: The objects of this Club shall be to promote social intercourse among its members, and to further the interests of Dartmouth College, and of liberal education upon the Pacific Coast."

In another place mention is made of the fact that there shall be an annual dinner on the third Thursday of each year, and that the Executive Committee may extend invitations to distinguished gentlemen and friends of Dartmouth College to attend these dinners as guests of the Club "without tickets." Seventeen of these annual dinners have been held in San Francisco and have certainly fostered to a marked degree the purpose of the Association.

In 1897, the Association gave to the College a flag which waved over old Dartmouth Hall until it was destroyed by fire, and each year since then a collection to the amount of \$15 has been taken up as a prize for the Sophomore who writes the best essay on American Literature.

At the 1904 meeting a goodly sum was subscribed by the members present to help increase the Dartmouth Hall Fund, and a committee was appointed which has done some effective work since then. Two meetings will probably be held during the present scholastic year,—one this fall, when "Bill" Knibbs and "Doc" Griffin, the Dartmouth coaches at the Univer-

sity of California, show the world in the U. C.-Stanford game that the Dartmouth Spirit can reach clear across a continent and bring victory where last year there was defeat. Then the regular annual dinner will be held in the spring, the last of March or the first of April.

The Pacific Coast Alumni Association will continue to welcome the Dartmouth men who may wander to its shores, and be ever ready to give a lift to the old College whenever possible.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION

Secretary, J. Frank Drake '02, Board of Trade Rooms, Springfield

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Central and Western Massachusetts is composed of the alumni residing in the territory indicated by the title. The body of alumni in central Massachusetts have Worcester as a center, while the Dartmouth men of western Massachusetts look upon Springfield as the central point. The members of the Association meet once a year, at which time the annual business meeting and an informal banquet are held. The yearly gathering takes place alternately in Worcester and Springfield, and it is usually the good fortune to have the President of the College present to tell the alumni of what the College is doing, and bring them into closer touch with "the Dartmouth of to-day."

The majority of the members of the Association are grouped in and around Worcester. Here the "Men of Dartmouth" have formed a "Dartmouth Lunch Club" which meets once each month for luncheon and a friendly chat upon subjects of common interest.

The lunch club in Worcester has proved to be a great success and a movement for a similar organization is now being started in Springfield in the hope that "history will repeat itself" and a successful issue result.

The number of Dartmouth alumni wanes as one goes toward the western boundary of the state, but the College spirit is as strong per individual in the western portion of the commonwealth as it is in the central and eastern sections. Good evidence of the truth of the latter statement is furnished by the fact that a large number of men are each year entering Dartmouth from the western part of the state,

which is a veritable hot-bed of Amherst and Williams men.

That the alumni of Springfield are active will perhaps be believed when it is learned that more men have entered Dartmouth from that city in the last two years than have gone to Amherst and Williams combined. A greater interest in Dartmouth on the part of the general public in western Massachusetts will doubtless be created by the reason of the playing of the Brown-Dartmouth football game in Springfield this fall, the date of this contest being November 25.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in Springfield this year, probably on the same date that the Brown-Dartmouth game is played. If that should be the case, an unusually large and, we hope, enthusiastic gathering ought to be assured. At this meeting a big attendance is very much desired, for at that time will be decided the question of maintaining separate alumni associations in central and western Massachusetts instead of having a Central and Western Massachusetts Alumni Association as now. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of such a move, owing to the fact that Worcester and Springfield are so far apart, a distance of fifty-five miles separating the two places. It is also argued in favor of the plan that there are enough alumni within the immediate vicinity of each of the two cities to successfully maintain independent associations.

In the event of the annual meeting for 1905 taking place in Springfield on the date of the Brown-Dartmouth football game, many alumni and undergraduates hailing from regions other than those included under the heading "Central and Western Massachusetts" could doubtless be present at the meeting without causing them much inconvenience. To all such the Alumni Association of Central and Western Massachusetts extends a cordial invitation to attend and join in singing the praises of old Dartmouth.

"OF THE PLAIN" ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Charles W. Pollard '95, 201 Paxton Block, Lincoln, Neb.

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of the Plain holds its regular meeting upon the evening of the second Friday in February. This year, however, the date of the meeting depends

upon the plans of President Tucker, who has promised to be present.

There are now resident in Omaha but six graduate alumni. In the regular membership non graduates are included upon an equal footing. For the last four years it has been the custom to invite the ladies to attend the meetings, and that they may not feel themselves to be merely a select audience some one of their number is placed upon the programme of speakers of the evening. Although the attendance at the meetings is small, the enthusiasm and warmth of the Dartmouth Spirit is ever present, as one may know when it is learned that at the last two meetings, among others who came from a distance, was Rev. H. C. Wood of the class of '44, who is now eighty-nine years of age and who came one-hundred and twenty-eight miles alone that he might be at this meeting.

The members of the Association resident in Omaha often meet informally during the year to dine with some alumnus who is passing through the city.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Albion B. Wilson '95, 36 Mahl Ave., Hartford, Conn.

The Dartmouth alumni in Connecticut are glad to have the opportunity to communicate with the general body of the alumni and with the College through the columns of THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY, for they have long held the position of pioneers and frontier men, and Dartmouth news is by no means plentiful. This Association is upon the outskirts of Dartmouth's sphere of influence and is right on the stamping ground of Yale.

For years it struggled along, a few attending the meetings of the New York Alumni Association, still fewer attending the Boston Alumni meetings, the great majority attending neither and hearing from the old College only infrequently and indirectly. Such was the condition when John R. Perkins, '89, came to Connecticut with a spirit as redoubtable as that with which Eleazar Wheelock left it. It is a pleasure to say that Perkins is still with the Association and is a power in the department of education. With indefatigable energy, and in the face of great discouragement he roused enough of the Dartmouth Spirit to found and permanently es-

tablish the Connecticut Association in 1901, since which time annual meetings have been held in Hartford on the third Friday in January, or as near that date as circumstances would permit.

Last spring the Association suffered a great loss in the death of its president, Henry L. Slack, '72. More men of his stamp are needed.

The Connecticut Association has not yet the age nor such a membership roll as some of the other Associations, but it has some of the real Dartmouth men.—men who can do and are doing things; men who neither fear nor favor; men whose spirit has come down to them from the past. And with these as a nucleus, it is the aim of the Association to wake the alumni of this state from the lethargic sleep into which they have fallen during so long a period of isolation, and keep alive the same spirit which the grand old Founder of the College took to Hanover from Connecticut.

IOWA ASSOCIATION

Secretary, Eugene D. Burbank '91, Box 66, Des Moines

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Iowa was organized in Des Moines in the winter of 1903 with a membership of forty-three. The Iowa men had previously been included in the neighboring organizations in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Omaha, but very few had really been active members of these associations. Only a small number of the Dartmouth men in Iowa went to the College from this state. Most of the men came here after graduation and were so scattered that they seldom met other Dartmouth men, and many of them have never returned to Hanover since they left it at graduation. Under these circumstances they lost touch with the College and their interest in its affairs languished. This Association was formed to bring the Dartmouth men together and to arouse the traditional Dartmouth spirit in order that the interests of the College might be promoted in this Trans-Mississippi region. Through the influence of members of the Association two additional Iowa men went to Dartmouth this fall and several other good men are planning to go next year. It is expected that in the near future twelve or fifteen Iowa men will be at Hanover each year.

During the meeting of the National Council

of the Congregational Churches in Des Moines in October, 1904, the Iowa Association gave a luncheon at the Grant Club which was attended by about twenty delegates. In April, 1905, the first annual reunion was held at the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines. The second reunion and banquet will probably be held at the same place in February or March.

During the past year the Association has lost two members, Benjamin P. George '84, of Ottumwa, who moved to St. Paul, and Galen A. Graves '54, of Ackley, who died during the summer as the result of accidental injuries. Two new members have been received, Major G. D. DeShon '83, U. S. A., who is the surgeon at Fort Des Moines, and Dr. Frederic P. Lord '98, who is a member of the Medical Faculty of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City.

The officers of the Association are: President, F. W. Hodgdon '94, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church; vice president, J. G. Gardner '83, of the Anchor Fire Insurance Co.; and secretary, E. D. Burbank '91, of Ginn & Co.

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF BOSTON

Secretary, Horace G. Pender '97, 309 Washington St., Boston

The Dartmouth Club of Boston was organized on Saturday afternoon, December 6, 1890, at the old Tremont House, on the site now occupied by the Tremont Building. It was the first of similar organizations to be formed within the general associations of alumni in the larger cities, and its origin was the direct outgrowth of the efforts of the alumni to secure representation on the Board of Trustees of the College.

Since its inception the influences of the Club on the College have been actively displayed. It has always been in touch with athletic interest to a marked degree; its support made possible the completion of the alumni athletic field; it took active part in the selection of the President of the College; it furthered the growth of the fund for the erection of a memorial hall; it founded the Dartmouth Educational Association; and its members have always contributed largely of money and time when the needs of the College have become apparent.

The usefulness of the Club to an alumnus residing in Boston has been demonstrated in several ways. There have been meetings for social intercourse, when a handful of men might gather around the table to exchange reminiscences, and these are the meetings most interesting to younger generations; there have been meetings on the eve of some important athletic contest, when a larger number would gather to stimulate enthusiasm for the morrow; and there are meetings when work is to be done for the College, or the need is felt for the display of the sentiment of the alumni in an effective way, when the attendance in Boston has exceeded two hundred. This shows readily enough that when an interest vital to the welfare of the College is concerned the club organization furnishes an effective method of touching the administration or of "touching" the alumni.

It is to the end that it may serve as the natural and easy means of intercourse between the alumni and the College that any Dartmouth club needs development. Such an organization may act quickly and decisively; its membership is made up of alumni who are in touch with the College administration, whose opinions have weight; its enthusiasm is quickly aroused; its debates are spirited and sane; and like Dartmouth men and organizations the country over, it refuses to shirk the responsibilities that are laid upon it in the name of Dartmouth.

To direct sentiment along certain lines can become the most important function of the club organization. The columns of the new *BI-MONTHLY* are to give voice to certain policies of college management which hitherto may have reached the ears of the alumni in an indefinite way, and their announcement is an appeal in a sense to the approval of the interested alumni. There can be no more natural method of expression in return than through the medium of the club.

Our plans for the coming year include the enthusiasm meeting on the eve of the football game with Harvard, the annual meeting on the second Friday in December, an address before the Club by Doctor Tucker, if such can be arranged, and a meeting when a musical programme, interesting to Dartmouth men, will be presented.



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Supplement to General Catalogue

The College will issue, about the first of the year, a supplement to the General
Catalogue giving the addresses of the living graduates of Dartmouth College, the
Medical School, and the Thayer School of Civil Engineering.

The Book will be Bound in Cloth and will Cost \$1.00

ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE DEAN, PROF. C. F. EMERSON